FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR, CSSR, HUNGARY END JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

9 Feb Activities

AU131350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 84 p 1

["(ST)"- signed report: "Cooperation Among Three Armies; Combat Actions of the Winter Exercise Continue"]

[Text] Area of the military exercise, 9 Feb -- The winter allied exercise of units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army continued on Thursday [19 April]. The combat actions were observed by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee; representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee's departments of state administration; and representatives of other party and state bodies. Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries attached to the CSSR's Ministry of National Defense; and Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, were also present.

During the night from Wednesday to Thursday, units of the armed forces of the three fraternal countries grouped in preparation for a resolute onslaught on the "adversary's" forces. Before the motorized infantry and tank units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian armies started their attack both our airmen and Soviet airmen increased their activity; their supersonic fighter bombers and assault helicopters concentrated fire against the "adversary's" troop concentrations, artillery batteries, and command posts. These targets were also hit by artillery, which intensified its fire on the foremost rank of the "adversary's" defense before the attack began. At the same time, mine-clearing units forged a path though minefields. A resolute attack by our main forces was simultaneously begun by Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian motorized infantry and tank units. They confidently guided their combat vehicles through difficult terrain and destroyed the centers of resistance. The crew of the combat vehicles and tanks exhibited masterly handling of the technology entrusted to them. An irreplaceable role in ensuring cooperation among the units of motorized infantry and of tank, artillery, and air force units involved in the exercise is played by the signal men. They generally remain invisible in combat actions; but the results of their activities are appreciated by everybody. Without signals there is no command -- that is not just a slogan propagated by the signalmen; it is a recognized fact in directing contemporary combat actions.

The perfect collaboration of the soldiers of the three allied armies has a good basis. They get to know each other at friendly talks and meetings, and they also talk about their experiences. In this way the friendship between our nations is being further developed during the winter exercise that is now underway, and the joint resolve to defend the results of the peaceful work of the countries of the socialist community is being consolidated.

10 Feb Operations

AU131433 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 84 p 2

["ST"-signed report: "Under Difficult Conditions"]

[Text] Area of the military exercise, 10 Feb -- Combat operations at the joint winter exercise of units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army continued.

In the might from Thursday to Friday, the attack of the allied armies' units was slowed down by reinforced defensive operations of the "adversary," who took advantage of the mountainous and forested terrain and made use of highly effective weapons.

To follow up on the successes of the attack of Thursday and the renew the dynamism of offensive operations, on Friday morning Czechoslovak troops carried out an airborne landing operation. This combat operation which was supported by the Air Force, made it possible to develop offensive operations by our main troops and reserves. In this operation, as in all other activities, the troops of all branches of service displayed great combat skills and coordination. The night transfers, aimed at the troop's re-grouping, also placed great demands on the soldiers of units of all three armies, especially on drivers. The mountainous terrain and snowdrifts required their utmost concentration.

The joint winter exercise of the three fraternal armies tests not only the combat skills and the preparedness of units to defend the countries of the socialist community; it also provides an opportunity to test the effectiveness of party-political work under exacting conditions. Mass political work, the aim of which is to guide all participants toward the best possible fulfillment of tasks, is not a matter concerning political workers alone. Communists and youth union members, too, are assuming their role in it.

Communists discussed their present tasks at annual members' meetings at the beginning of the year. The resolutions of these meetings contain many tasks for the joint exercise. The course of the exercise now tests how Communists are living up to these tasks -- how they are fulfilling tasks connected with the guidance of all commanders and soldiers toward the best possible fulfillment of tasks, not only in combat operations and in the perfect preparedness of equipment, but also in care for the people; how they are looking after healthy care, food, and other material provisions for units involved in the exercise under difficult winter conditions.

Regarding party-political work, the task of Communists and youth union members is to keep units permanently informed about the activities of their neighbors, from their own as well as from the two fraternal armies. An important role in this work is played by information about domestic and foreign political events, work with the press (it has transpired, for example, that our soldiers have a keen interest in the newspapers of our Soviet friends), and so forth. The Communists' endeavor has resulted in the troops' enhanced discipline and morale, and in the determination of every commander and every soldier to overcome the seemingly insurmountable obstacles represented, for example, by the vagaries of weather, difficult terrain, and -- frequently -- fatigue. The course of the exercise so far has shown that the fulfillment of the tasks of party work is also very good.

Exercises End

LD120918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0630 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The joint exercises of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army in the areas of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary and Plzen ended yesterday. the objectives of the exercises were fulfilled, and the troops that participated are returning to their garrisons.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ON AVERTING NUCLEAR WAR

AU101256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense: "Averting the Threat of Nuclear War" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, WHICH -- THROUGH THE FAULT OF THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM -- HAS BECOME SHARPLY AGGRAVATED, IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE DESTABILIZATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NATO AND WARSAW PACT STATES, AND BY THE GROWING DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR WITH ALL ITS CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCES. "THIS PERIOD," YURIY ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, HAS STRESSED, "IS CHARACTERIZED BY A CONFRONTATION OF TWO TOTALLY ANTAGONISTIC WELTANSCHAUUNGS AND TWO POLITICAL DIRECTIONS -- OF SOCIALISM AND IMPERIALISM; BY A CONFRONTATION WHOSE INTENSITY AND VIRULENCE HAVE NO PRECEDENT IN THE ENTIRE POSTWAR PERIOD."

Militarist forces of the United States have proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism with the objective of destroying it as a social system, as a system which is the "focus of evil." They are undertaking hostile actions of a political character against the socialist countries, are proclaiming various embargoes and sanctions. They are waging pscyhological warfare, an extensive ideological diversion, and are resorting to methods that are inadmissible in the conduct of international relations.

Washington is unleashing war, conflicts and tension in all parts of the world. It wages an undeclared war against Nicaragua, threatens the Republic of Cuba with war, participates in the occupation of Lebanon, supports the aggression of Israel and of the Republic of South Africa. The brutal attack on and the enslavement of Grenada, like its aggression against Vietnam, will remain another nefarious page in the history of the United States of America.

The strong acceleration of NATO's war preparations in Europe constitutes a grave danger. The deployment of new American intermediate-range Pershing II and cruise missiles is to enable imperialism to gain military superiority in Europe as well as overall military-strategic superiority in the world. They want then -- from the position of strength -- to assert their hegemonist plans and dictate their will to other nations.

The fact that President Reagan appears in this dangerous situation, created by U.S. policy, in the role of a peacemaker is both paradoxical and ironic. With words about an alleged willingness for negotiations he deceives the world public and obfuscates the real state of affairs. When someone expends astronomical sums for armament and prepares for an aggressive war, then it is on his part hypocritical, to say the least, when he speaks at the same time about peace being the highest goal for which he is striving. For this reason one has to assess the policy of the current American administration not according to demagogic phrases, but according to concrete deeds.

The United States and NATO are Preparing War

The incontestable fact is that in recent years the United States has unleashed an arms buildup that has no precedent in history. It has deliberately thwarted the important SALT II treaty and a whole number of disarmament negotiations that had started or were coming close to yielding practical results. It did not join the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was promulgated at the second special UN session on disarmament in June 1982.

It refuses to accede to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, and in the United Nations it voted against the Soviet Union's resolution condemning nuclear war as a crime against mankind. It did not display willingness to join the Soviet Union's pledge that it will not be the first to send into space any kind of antisatellite weapon. Thus, the United States has practically halted the process aimed at limiting the arms buildup, begun in the period of detente. All this has considerably changed the international political and military situation.

The orientation of the U.S. military strategy has changed. From the concept of "realistic deterrent" adopted by the Nixon government at the beginning of the seventies, it has gone over to the aggressive and dangerous concept of "direct confrontation." This concept proceeds from the intent to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. In this concept the United States has allocated an important, qualitatively new place to its allies in Western Europe. From various statements, for example, President Reagan's statement about the feasibility of waging a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, or the statement by members of his government about the possibility of firing "warning nuclear warheads" over Europe, it is obvious that nuclear war in Europe has become an important part of the Pentagon's plans.

The United States has launched on a huge scale an arms buildup that is to ensure the material basis for the realization of the new offensive strategy. In May 1978, the NATO session, held in Washington, approved a long-term program of the pact's feverish arms-buildup which is, in terms of time, spread over 10 to 15 years, and which rests on a huge budget. It obliges the NATO countries to increase their military expenditures annually and modernize their land, naval, and air forces. It envisages equipping the NATO armies with additional thousands of missiles, aircraft, and tanks, and constructing extensive military installations. The United States is creating new systems of much more destructive weapons, such as the IBMs, MX and Midgetman, the Trident I and II missiles on the nuclear submarines of the "Ohio" class, the strategic B-1B and Stealth bombers, and the neutron and chemical weapons. Weapons for use in space are also being prepared, and so forth.

In addition to the American nuclear forces, the nuclear potential of France and Great Britain is also being speedily perfected, a matter attested to by the introduction of new nuclear submarines, equipped with the most modern guided nuclear projectiles [strely].

Markedly qualitative changes in the NATO armed forces in Europe are to occur when the building of nuclear forces on this continent is completed. Their main component will be the U.S. Pershing II intermediate-range missiles and the guided Tomahawk cruise missiles. They will enable targets as distant as 2,600 km to be attacked with great accuracy. It is envisaged that 116 launching devices for cruise missiles and 108 launching devices for the Pershing II missiles will be set up in Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Together with the launching devices, a total of 464 cruise missiles and 108 ballistic Pershing II missiles are to come to Europe. However, from what some U.S. military officials have said, it arises that this number could even be increased in the years to come.

The deliberations of the NATO highest agencies, held last December in Brussels, reaffirmed the "schedule" of the feverish arms buildup in intermediate-range nuclear weapons. President Reagan, in his 16 January speech, also repeated his totally unacceptable "zero option," which would constitute a unilateral weakening of the Soviet Union, and at the same time he stressed that "force has decisive importance" in the policy of the United States. Therefore, the deployment, which is part of this force, continues.

The first nine Pershing II missiles, deployed by the end of 1983 at the U.S. military base in the West German town of Mutlangen, are prepared for launching. At the same time the first 16 cruise missiles were also prepared, installed at the Greenham Common base in Great Britain. This spring 16 of these missiles are to be ready for a nuclear attack at the NATO base in Comiso, Italy, and additional Pershing II missiles are to be delivered to the FRG.

These facts prove that NATO's adoption of the "two-track decision" was only a cover-up to disguise the preparations for the production and deployment of new weapons in Europe. As soon as the United States developed and manufactured the intermediate-range missiles, it began with their deployment regardless of the talks it was conducting on these issues with the Soviet Union in Geneva. It is understandable that under these circumstances further negotiations were pointless.

By deploying new intermediate-range nuclear weapons, Washington wants to increase its first-strike capability and gain such possibilities to wage nuclear war, which none of the weapons had provided hitherto. It wants to have a qualitatively new nuclear potential at its disposal and achieve military superiority, which would markedly reduce the possibility of the socialist countries' retaliation against the United States and NATO. The deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, without the Warsaw Pact taking countermeasures, would enable NATO to achieve a 50 percent superiority in intermediate-range carriers, and an even greater superiority in the number of nuclear warheads. This would upset the equilibrium of forces in Europe and the world.

American strategists are consoling themselves with the hope that a "limited nuclear war" in Europe could spare American territory from nuclear catastrophe. They are patently indifferent to the prospect of Europe being destroyed. What is involved here is actually an old objective: Fighting should be done in Europe, while we, across the ocean, dictate our conditions to Europe and the whole world. This, understandably, is an illusion, because the U.S. territory would also not be spared war conflagration.

In this connection it is obvious how ill-considered and irresponsible was the conduct toward their nations of those governments of the West European states that agreed to the deployment of new American nuclear weapons on their territory. It is evidence of their unequivocal support for the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration.

Also, the buildup of the qualitatively new potential of the pact's conventional forces corresponds to U.S. and NATO plans. The new American concept of the combined air and land operation "Air-Land Battle 2000" stresses the necessity to deliver from the very beginning of a war extensive strikes of a great distance into the socialist states' territories with the aim of destroying the second waves and reserves of their armed forces, and by occupying their territories to achieve the fulfillment of their objectives without using nuclear weapons. However, waging a nuclear and chemical war in the course of such an operation is not being excluded.

From this concept also proceeds the plan of General Rogers, the supreme commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, for a conventional "military augmentation" of the NATO armies. Its purpose is to accelerate deliveries of most modern types of combat equipment and accurate, extremely destructive, special long-range ammunition; ensure the transportation and deployment of detachments brought over from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain; and improve the training of reserves, and the operational and combat preparedness of staffs and troops. Relocation of a part of U.S. forces deployed in the FRG closer to the CSSR and GDR borders is to contribute to carrying combat activity onto the territories of the socialist states from the very beginning of a war.

The United States and the other NATO countries are carrying out increasingly extensive exercises of land forces, tactical air forces, and naval forces. Thus, for example, the regular fall exercises called the Autumn Forge and other NATO maneuvers in Europe are being manned by more than 800,000 personnel. Of that figure some 170,000 men are exercising in the vicinity of the CSSR and the GDR borders. In these openly provocative maneuvers they are practicing the transition from a conventional war in Europe to a "limited" nuclear war.

Against Aggression, For Peace and Security

The CSSR, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is consistently and resolutely fighting for peace and security in the new international conditions also.

The Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum determined the foreign political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the current complex international situation. It stressed that our security and our historical optimism have an objective foundation verified by history: "ALL OUR PLANS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE WILL CONTINUE TO BE BASED ON THE FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE, AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. BY JOINTLY REINFORCING THE DEFENSE CAPABILITY, BY DEEPENING THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, BY COORDINATING THE FOREIGN-POLITICAL ACTIVITY, BY A CLOSE COOPERATION IN ALL SPHERES, BY STRENGTHENING THE FRATERNAL BONDS, INTERNATIONAL UNITY, AND COHESION OF OUR COMMUNITY, WE WILL CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASING OUR COMMON STRENGTH AND AUTHORITY."

Our party proceeds in its policy from the fact that peace is the most precious of all values, an indispensable condition for the further development of socialism and the promotion of progress in the world, and a prerequisite for the survival of human civilization. The CSSR is taking an active part in the peace initiatives of the socialist countries as expressed in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of January 1983, the joint proclamation of the leading party and state representatives of seven socialist countries of June 1983, the appeal of the CEMA member-countries' heads of government of October 1983, and the speeches presented at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Our delegation has constructively approached the Vienna talks on limiting and reducing armed forces and armaments. We support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the pronouncements of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other documents.

These documents are imbued with socialist humanism and the endeavor to save nations from living under the threat of nuclear war. They are aimed in their totality at averting the danger of nuclear war and preserving peace for the present and future generations. They are rooted in the deep conviction that a new world war -- and thus also war in Europe -- is not fatefully unavoidable.

We are also asserting our positions at the current conference in Stockholm, where we proceed from the principle that the question of trust is one of the basic prerequisites of solving the weighty problems of the present. Trust can come about only on the basis of reducing armaments and not vice versa -- by means of a feverish pursuit of armaments.

We realistically assess the policy of imperialist powers, especially the United States, and the possibilities of pronounced positive changes in international developments in the years to come.

We do not lose sight of the fact that, guided by their class hatred for socialism and social progress, the imperialist powers will strive to further complicate the already intricate international situation, will falsify the contents of the socialist countries' foreign and military policy, and will not abandon the policy of confrontation, but continue to organize anti-peace, anti-communist, and anti-Soviet campaigns. Nevertheless, the lasting aim of the policy of the socialist countries remains relaxation of international tension, understanding and cooperation with all countries regardless of social system, an end to the arms race, and elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

Proceeding from the fact that, as a result of militarization, the danger of aggression by the NATO countries is growing and the existing balance of power -- the prerequisite of solving international problems on the basis of equality and equal security -- is jeopardized, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states are forced to adopt countermeasures.

The USSR Council of Ministers reached an agreement with the governments of the CSSR and the GDR to deploy increased-range missile complexes of an operational-tactical designation on their territories. The decision was made at the same time to deploy in oceans and seas appropriate Soviet devices, posing in terms of their characteristics such a threat to the United States as is commensurate with the threat represented by the new U.S. weapons in Europe for the USSR and its allies.

The Warsaw Pact countries are improving the combat potential and reinforcing the combat ability of the allied armed forces so that they are commensurate with the increasing threat of war from the United States and NATO. While announcing their countermeasures, they stressed with absolute clarity that these countermeasures will be effected on a scale and at a speed adequate to meet the actions taken by the NATO countries. The Warsaw Pact states have never sought, nor do they seek today, military supremacy, but merely the preservation of approximate parity. That is also why their measures are of an exclusively defensive nature and objectively contribute to preserving peace in Europe and in the world. On this occasion the Soviet Union again confirmed its unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The CSSR's active participation in the countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact is in full harmony with the innermost interests of our homeland. This is how our people respond to these measures. At numerous rallies and in many pronouncements condemning American war preparations and militaristic provocations in Western Europe and other parts of the world, our working people have convincingly expressed their determination to contribute with all their might to averting nuclear war and their opposition to the aggressive designs of reactionary American imperialism.

In the interest of preserving peace, the aggressive forces of imperialism must not be allowed to gain military supremacy, upset the strategic balance, and endanger the security of the countries of the socialist community as well as the postwar settlement in Europe. We must not forget the lesson of Munich, which meant for us, in its consequences, the loss of national independence and national freedom and a threat to the very existence of our nations. The danger of new conflicts is now again arising on the European Continent. Arsenals of modern weapons and combat devices are again being amassed on the territory of the FRG.

The Warsaw Pact states have acquired much experience in the defense of socialism and the struggle for peace. This historical experience confirms that one must not retreat before the threats of the aggressive forces of imperialism, that the interests of socialism and peace must be defended incessantly and with all due resolution and consistency, and that the effectiveness of the struggle for peace requires, among other things, considerable economic and military strength. This strength is being ensured by the defensive potential of the Warsaw Pact states, which is thus objectively becoming an instrument of ensuring peace.

An integral part of the struggle for peace and security is great vigilance and watchfulness, as well as well-organized and dedicated work in the interest of enhancing the defense capability of the CSSR. The further dynamic development of our national economy and the implementation of the social and economic program of the 16th CPCZ Congress will significantly contribute to the economic development and defensive strength of our republic and to enhancing its weight and role in world politics and in the struggle against the danger of war.

Speaking about the tasks of the CSSR's defense capability at the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said: "AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE ENDEAVOR TO REINFORCE OUR DEFENSE CAPABILITY IS THE ATTENTION DEVOTED TO FURTHER IMPROVING THE COMBAT AND POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS OF OUR ARMED FORCES. IN THE SPIRIT OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, WE HAVE BEEN PAYING LASTING ATTENTION TO THIS TASK. THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM AND THE CSSR GOVERNMENT SYSTEMATICALLY DEAL WITH THEIR NEEDS AND TASKS, AND WE ARE ABLE TO SAY THAT OUR ARMED FORCES HAVE ADEQUATE STANDARDS AND RESPONSIBLY DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES. IN VIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, HOWEVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO FURTHER RAISE THE COMBAT AND POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S ARMY AND TO SEE TO ITS BECOMING EQUIPPED WITH THE NECESSARY MODERN TECHNOLOGY. LIKE THE OTHER STATES OF THE WARSAW PACT, WE ARE EARMARKING THE NECESSARY MEANS FOR THESE PURPOSES."

Members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces demonstrate their full support for the CPCZ's policy. They hold a clear-cut class position on the dangerous course pursued by imperialism and conscientiously discharge their military duties. They realize that in the present situation, when the NATO states are developing and introducing into their armies new, more effective combat devices, including nuclear weapons, they must perfect their command of new modern technology and weapons, master control of them, and be able to use them effectively in combat, and further raise the combat ability of their units and formations and the overall preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Czechoslovak People's Army, in close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, takes an active part in fulfilling a historical task: averting the danger of nuclear war. It is prepared, with all due resoluteness and by using all devices of combat, to ward off imperialist aggression and defend the gains of socialism.

TIRANA: CHERNENKO ELECTED TO REPLACE ANDROPOV

AU131941 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1925 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS reports that at an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee held today, Konstantin Chernenko was elected as the party's general secretary in place of Andropov.

REAGAN ASKS RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT 'FARCES'

AU132101 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] As news agencies report, American President Reagan recently reemphasized the need for Soviet-American cooperation and new bargainings over armament. In a radio speech he announced that Vice President George Bush will meet with high Soviet officials in Moscow within the next few days. He added that both countries will have the opportunity to discuss the general condition of their relations. Reagan reiterated the appeal for resuming the Soviet-American farces on disarmament in order to reach, according to him, an acceptable agreement for both sides. He expressed the hope that Moscow will cooperate with Washington to establish more stable and concrete relations.

AIR TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU132155 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] An agreement on civil air transportation was signed between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey in Tirana today. For the Albanian side the the agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Communications Llambi Leka and for the Turkish side by Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and members of both delegations.

ALIA GREETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU102044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assemby of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Iranian revolution, it is my pleasure to convey to you and to the friendly Iranian people greetings and warm congratulations. The historic victory of the freedom-loving Iranian people on 10 February 1979 was a severe blow to imperialism and its servants. On this memorable day, we wish your people further successes in the country's continued progress and in the struggle to defend their freedom and independence against the plots and intrigues of the imperialist superpowers. I am confident that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop continually.

SFRY CONTINUES 'REPRESSIVE' ACTS IN KOSOVO

AU111401 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 84

["The Chauvinist Repression Against the Albanian People in Kosovo Continues -- Article of "ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Februrary 11 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article today, which says: What has been done against the Albanian People of Kosovo, the heavy repressive and discriminating measures adopted against the Albanian youth and population, who are called "irredentists", "nationalists" are [as received] already well known to all, both the Yugoslav opinion and the international one. No one knows exactly how many Albanians were killed in the demonstrations of 1981 and later. According to the Yugoslav press itself, 2884 Kosovars have been sentenced during the last 2 years, many of them with imprisonment terms up to 15 years. The segregation of the Albanians, which is called "differentiation" in Yugoslavia, continues. The Albanian education and culture are under constant attack. The national rights of the Albanians continue to be limited and denied.

As it has been made known publicly, through the demonstrations of spring 1981 and with the later manifestations, Albanians demanded the proclamation of the republic within the context of the federation and in the actual Yugoslav political system. The constitutional, historic and moral base of this demand has been pointed out several times by the world opinion and the press of many countries.

In an article of January 15 this year, through the talk of some reporters with two Albanian prisoners, the Yugoslav magazine NIN itself is forced to accept the fact that the Albanians of Kosovo demand only the republic in the context of the Yugoslav Constitution and federation. In the replies given to the NIN reporters, the Kosovars Bajrush Xhemali and Ramadan Veliu stated:

"With the slogan Kosovo-Republic we mean the equality of the Albanian nation with the other nations and nationalites of Yugoslavia." "With the proclamation of Kosovo a republic, our country would lose nothing from its entity. We do not attack and do not want to destroy the existing system. We want to be equal, because without economic equality there is no national equality. Through the granting of the status of the republic to Kosovo in the context of the SFRY, no tendency is reflected that would threaten the rights of the other nations and nationalities." "As far as a pure ethnic Kosovo or the creation of the great Albania is concerned, which is frequently identified with the Republic of Kosovo by some people, these are reactionary and fascist concepts."

In a brief and clear way, these statements reflect the stand of the Albanians of Kosovo, that stand they have adopted since the beginning and to which they adhere continuously. NIN wonders that despite the measures taken, despite of the fact that the youth has been packed in jails and Kosovo has been turned into a besieged camp, Albanians "insist in their demands and do not admit that they are not right."

The Belgrade magazine wonders because it has not the courage to accept that the Yugoslav leadership continues to lack political wisdom and the necessary coolheadedness to solve the complex problems, like those of Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia. It wonders because it has not the courage to accept the failure of violence in Kosovo.

The great Serbs continue to pursue the course of oppression and persecutions en masse against the Albanians, trying to bring it to the level of official policy. But this policy has gone so far as to disturb not only some special people, but some Yugoslav organs and forums.

An open criticism for them is that made by the Vojvodina leadership which sees that by considering Kosovo as the "Turk's head," the Serb nationalists want to establish their "order" in Yugoslavia. Hence, an official information prepared for the coming plenum of the regional committee of the LC of Vojvodina broadcast by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on February 7, this year, says:

"The Serb nationalists lay the blame for everything on the system of the socialist self-administration and stress that the events in Kosovo are a consequence of the incorrect solution of the relations between the nations in our country," that Kosovo "has been lost for Yugoslavia" and that "all the members of the Albanian nationality are nationalists and irredentists." They condemn the measures for the remedy and normalization of the situation in Kosovo. They demand harsher measures against the Albanians, condemn the socio-political leadership stressing that it merely manoeuvres in Kosovo, that "Kosovo is lost for Serbia," that the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo constitute a "shame" for the Serbian people and the orthodoxy... that the main aim of the great-Serb nationalism is to declare war on the Albanian nationality as a whole instead of fighting against irredentism in Kosovo.

The great Serb chauvinism has shown and is showing every day its aggressiveness not only against the Albanians, but also against the other people of Yugoslavia. This has been admitted in many speeches, articles, and even in the statements by the personalities of some Yugoslav republics as well as in their press, but only in general. Nowhere and nobody has openly condemned the Serb chauvinists. Their actions have never been discredited publicly. No trial and no prison has been opened for them, as it has been done with the so-called Albanian nationalists. This was noticed even in the last meeting of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia which was held on February 6.

The object of the meeting was the struggle against nationalism, but neither the report and speeches nor the long report of TANJUG on this meeting described the Serb nationalism and chauvinism as such. They spoke on nationalism in general. It is understandable to everyone that here, too, "nationalism was attributed only to Albanians."

The policy of the national oppression in Kosovo has been adopted other times, too, but it has always failed. Before the war, this policy was implemented by the Serb monarchist bourgeoisie and after it by Rankovic and his supporters.

We have voiced several times our viewpoint that the problem of Kosovo cannot be solved through terror and violence. Acting in this way, the stability of the federation, for which the Yugoslav leaders pretend to be so worried, is weakened, no matter whether the great Serb chauvinists like it or not. The only road is that to put an end to the national oppression and to talk calmly with the people of Kosovo in order to find the most correct solution which responds both to the interests of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia and to the Yugoslav federation.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND PEZA FUNERAL

AU091511 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 9 February broadcasts a 14-minute recorded report on the funeral of Myslim Peza, former deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Hero of the People, and Hero of Socialist Labor.

A reporter on the spot describes the scene in the Hall of the People's Assembly where the coffin with Myslim Peza's remains is placed. The reporter then says that at 1030 Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, enters the hall, "accompanied by Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, and Vangjel Cerrava."

The reporter states that Enver Hoxha and the other party and state leaders mount an honor guard and salute with clenched fists, and then express their condolences to the members of the family and relatives of Myslim Peza. Homages are also paid by members of the AWP Central Committee, the Government, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, of the General Council of the Democratic Front, as well as representatives form Durres, Elbasan, and other districts. The coffin is then carried outside by Enver Hoxha, Ramiz Alia, and other party and state leaders, and placed on a gun carriage outside the People's Assembly. The reporter says that a funeral speech is delivered by Ramiz Alia and a 7-minute recording of the speech is then heard.

The reporter then says that the funeral procession moves on to the martyrs of the Nation Cemetery, where the state and party leaders pay their last respects at the coffin, which is covered by the national flag. An artillery salvo is fired and the national anthem is played. The reporter says that Ramiz Alia and Hekuran Isai place wreaths on the grave in the name of Enver Hoxha. Wreaths are also laid in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the People's Army, and mass organizations. A guard of honor is then said to march past. At this point the report ends.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

AU131953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1845 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dearest Comrade Chernenko, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I most ardently congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Bulgarian Communists and all our people know you well as an outstanding party and state leader, as a consistent Marxist-Leninist. We are deeply convinced that under your leadership, the CPSU Central Committee will continue unrelentingly to implement the Leninist policy of building a communist society in the Soviet Union.

As in the past, the BCP and socialist Bulgaria, as well as all Bulgarian people, will march forever side by side with the CPSU, with the Soviet Union, and with the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle for the full triumph of communism, for the constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, for the unity of the communist and workers movement on the basis of the staunch principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for eliminating the military threat looming over mankind through the fault of imperialism.

We are expressing our firm conviction that the unshakable friendship, the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two parties, countries, and peoples will develop also in the future with increasing success, in the interest of socialism and peace. I wish you with all my heart and soul, dearest Konstantin Ustinovich, vigorous health, creative force, and great constructive successes in your exceptionally responsible activities to the benefit of the Soviet people and for the implementation of our common communist ideals; the telegram from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reads.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION PAY RESPECTS TO ANDROPOV

AU131733 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which arrived in Moscow today to participate in the funeral ceremonies for Yuriy Andropov, paid its respects at the funeral bier of Yuriy Andropov at the House of Unions festive hall. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of his delegation paid their last respects to Yuriy Andropov, the loyal successor of Lenin's cause, the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Bulgarian party and state delegation laid a wreath at Comrade Andropov's funeral bier. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the delegation expressed their most sincere and profound condolences to Yuriy Andropov's family.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial

AU131345 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Contribution Worthy of Our Great Time"]

[Text] The sad news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, grieves the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist community, and all loyal adherents of democracy, progress, and peace throughout the world.

Not only the land of the soviets, but the entire world is saying farewell to a remarkable political figure and statesman of the Leninist type who devoted his entire life to the triumph of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov headed the tested militant headquarters of the Leninist party of the Soviet Communists for only 15 months, but he left a bright legacy in its diversified organizational and political activity for further perfecting the society of the mature socialism. This was a period of businesslike and great development of the creative energy of the Communists and the entire Soviet people for implementing the creative plans formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. The workers class, kolkhozniks, and Soviet intelligentsia greeted with great and mass support the popular decisions of the November 1982 and July and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums, which outlined and concretized the trends and tasks of accelerating the material and spiritual progress of the country through more fully and effectively utilizing the great economic potential created by the Soviet people. The Leninist principle of comprehensively stimulating the masses' initiative and creativity, their discipline and responsibility for the assigned tasks, and their irreconcilability toward shortcomings and weaknesses in developing socioeconomic progress was the basis of this course.

The profound thoughts, speeches, and reports of Comrade Yuriy Andropov served as landmarks and as a source of inspiration for party work, which is businesslike and maximally close to the demands of our time and the interests of the workingman. His thoughts, speeches, and reports reached the minds and hearts of all Soviet workers and released new sources of people's energy along all sectors of material production and spiritual creativity and caused a significant acceleration in the implementation of the historic CPSU instructions. They played an indelible role in further increasing the economic power and strengthening the defensive ability of the USSR, and enhanced even further the international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

This was a time of energetic and consistent efforts for implementing the peaceful Soviet program for the 1980's. The name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is connected with all exceptionally important initiatives of the Soviet party and state leadership aimed at overcoming the complex development of the international situation and removing the danger of a nuclear war, toward which the present militaristic Washington administration and NATO are now pushing the world. The USSR has given us an example of a flexible and constructive approach toward the difficult problems of disarmament and the necessary measures for strengthening international security. This example and the continuing decisive steps of Soviet diplomacy to chart paths toward solving disputed issues and to continue dialogue with the West while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security evoke real hope on the part of all peace-loving forces in the world that in the near future mankind will be saved from nuclear confrontation and war.

The Soviet people and the world have lost a remarkable party and state leader; and in overcoming their sorrow they are concentrating their attention on the example of creative work carried out in the name of mankind's well-being and peace left by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. His cause is worthy of our great time, in which the forces of socialism are further consolidating their historic achievements and exercising an even more decisive influence over mankind's march toward progress, social justice, and a peaceful future.

The party of Soviet Communists, created by the immortal Lenin, is in the vanguard of this movement. Tested in the epochal revolutionary battles and constructive achievements, the CPSU has always found the forces necessary to overcome heavy losses, to maintain its historic role in and responsibility for the steady march of the Soviet people along the road marked by the triumph of the Great October, and to make a decisive contribution to the strengthening of the entire fraternal socialist community and to the successes of the struggle of all progressive forces on earth for peace and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, led by its Politburo, relies on the boundless confidence and firm support of the Soviet Communists and the Soviet people and will continue this course of work for implementing the communist ideas.

At this difficult moment the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people are together with their Soviet brotehrs. They share their great sorrow and loss and express their firm belief in the triumphal march of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism -- our great common goal and common happy fate.

YORDANOV MEETS SFRY OFFICIALS IN SARAJEVO

AU102020 Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Feb 10 (BTA spec corr) -- A Bulagarian delegation led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member [as received] of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, is in Sarajevo in connection with the 14th Winter Olympic Games. The head of the delegation was received by Mr Hamdija Pozderac, chairman of the Presidency of the League of Communists of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and member of the chairmanship of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Questions pertaining to the further cooperation were discussed.

Mr Georgi Yordanov also met Mr Seid Maglajlija, chairman of the Executive Council of the Skupstina of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Mr Branko Mikulic, the chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 14th Winter Olympic Games.

The meetings proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns

AU111417 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which paid a visit to Yugoslavia in connection with the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo, returned home today.

He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Ilija Djukic, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria.

CONSULTATIONS WITH SWEDEN HELD IN SOFIA

AU101838 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Regular political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Sweden were held here from February 8 through 10. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the Swedish by Mr Jan Eliasson, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The talks concentrated on a wide range of topical international questions. Special attention was paid to issues related to the preservation of European peace and security.

The Bulgarian delegation voiced alarm over the dangerous worsening of the international situation after the initiated deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The importance of terminating the arms race was stressed, as well as the need of achieving progress in disarmament upon the principles of equality and equal security.

Both parties to the talks stressed the significance of the Stockholm conference.

There were exchanged views on issues like the conversion of the Balkans and Northern Europe into zones free of nuclear weapons, on the creation of a corridor free of tactical nuclear weapons in Central Europe and on a number of other topical international problems.

Both parties found the existence of similarities in both countries' positions on a number of international problems. Both delegations gave a positive assessment to the state of their bilateral relations. Measures were outlined for expanding the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

The leader of the Swedish delegation was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

TANCHEV RECEIVES IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU101817 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received here visiting Iraqi parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Baha' ad-Din Ahmad; deputy chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq.

Welcoming the guests, he extended to them cordial greetings from the president of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Petur Tanchev expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian state leadership with the fruitful development of the traditional Bulgaro-Iraqi cooperation and stressed that even better prospects lie ahead of it.

The leader of the delegation extended sincere greetings from the president of the Republic of Iraq, Mr Saddam Husayn, to Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Baha' ad-Din Ahmad stressed that the Iraqi people hold in high esteem the aid Bulgaria is rendering them in various spheres of the economy, and also Bulgaria's principled positions on the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues between Iraq and Iran.

FILIPOV, OTHERS SPEAK AT SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU092011 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Feb 84

["The Quality -- A Strategic Trend in the Bulgarian Economy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 9 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, described the quality of the output as a strategical trend in the national economy's development. In his closing speech delivered at the scientific practical conference on the theme "Science -- Labour Efficiency -- Quality", which was held here today and has been organized by RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the newspaper of the CC of the BCP, he took a stand for having quality everywhere and in everything. The head of the Bulgarian Government stressed before the nearly 500 participants in this event which is an original peak on the eve of the national party conference on the questions related to the quality, scheduled to be held in March, this year, that a complex approach should be be applied towards this problem so that it could be resolved only through the carrying out of an integral link between science and production. The high quality could be achieved only through applying more efficient transfer policy, if the necessary high qualified cadres are ensured, something in which Mr Grisha Filipov has no doubts.

The successful development of the national economy in the first three years of the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) gives ground to believe that the new in principle tasks facing the sphere of the quality could be fully resolved, Mr Grisha Filipov said. He stressed that the Bulgarian market is becoming ever more stable and new goods are being constantly added to it.

Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, was among those who took the floor. He said that in the scientific and research plan of the academy for the 8th five-year period there are included questions aimed mainly at raising the technical-economic, the technological and organization level of production, at meeting the requirements of the economic, technical and cultural development of Bulgaria. Assistance will be rendered to the quick development and acquiring of the most advanced foreign achievements and especially those of the Soviet science and technology in Bulgaria. A proof of the fact that the academy is fully devoted to the problems of our time is that the 200 topics which were elaborated by it this year year alone are related to the manufacture of high quality goods, technologies and the automating devices.

The chairman of the State Science and Technological Progress Committee, Mr Nikola Todoriev, spoke about the specific tasks facing the different branches in pursuing the policy for manufacturing a production of high quality. He stressed on the necessity of speedy industrial transfer of the best achieved so far by the Bulgarian and world sciences.

Alongside with the 5 basic papers, read out at a plenary session by prominent Bulgarian scientific workers, there have also been made 30 statements in the two sections. In the first section there were discussed questions related to the techno-scientific progress in general. The second one dwelt in greater details on the social and organization problems of the techno-scientific achievements. It is interesting to note that all statements were aimed at a concrete applying of the techno-scientific achievements.

YORDANOV AT EXHIBIT; BOZHINOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE

AU111857 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 5 to 11 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a photography exhibition in Sofia of Soviet poet Yevtushenko (2030 GMT 7 February).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw materials resources, attended a conference in Sofia between the ministry's staff and the Komsomol in connection with competition campaign matters (1830 GMT 8 February).

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CHERNENKO

LD131933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Konstantin Chernenko on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The telegrams says:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and personally, I most sincerely congratulate you on having been elected to the office of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak people know you as an important representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, who in all the high offices the party has entrusted him, and through his multifacted lifelong activity has demonstrated his loyalty and devotion to the vicorious Leninist ideas of Great October, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist and proletarian internationalism, and to the interests of peace and social progress in the world.

We highly praise the fact that you fraternal communist parties, socialist states, and the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are bound with firm ties of friendship, comprehensive cooperation, and alliance. Their fruitful development is closely connected with your activity as a true and sincere friend of Czechoslovakia.

On this occasion, do accept assurances that we shall continue to make every effort to ensure that the fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet relations continue to strengthen and deepen in the interest and to the benefit of our nations and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community.

We sincerely wish the heroic Soviet people to achieve, under the leadership of its Leninist party, new victories in realizing the general line laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress in building and improving advanced socialist society, and in the struggle for averting the nuclear threat and achieving permanent peace detente. We assure you that Czechoslovak Communists all Czechoslovak people will continue to follow in firm unity the path alongside the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for socialism, peace, and progress.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you good health, creative strength and many successes in your responsible work in developing and multiplying the strength of the Soviet Union, the well-being of the Soviet people, and peace for all nations, says the telegram of congratulations sent by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak to Konstantin Chernenko on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES, VISITS ON ANDROPOV DEATH

Chnoupek Cables Gromyko

AU131158 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 84 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affair Bohuslav Chnoupek sent Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, a telegram of condolence on the death of Yuriy Andropov.

Husak-Led Funeral Delegation

LD131349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Moscow today to attend the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation includes members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In Moscow, the delegation will be joined by Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Seeing the delegation off at Ruzyne Airport were members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, deputy federal premiers and ministers of the federal government. Also present was Marat Kuznetsov, charge d'affaires of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

CPCZ Leaders' Condolences

LD131815 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Lubomir Strougal; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ's Central Committee secretariat, expressed at the embassy of the USSR in Prague today deep condolences over the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The CPCZ representatives conveyed their sincere condolences to Marat Kuznetsov, charge d'affaires of the USSR in Czechoslovakia and entered their names in the condolences book.

Slovak Party Condolences

LD131827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Representatives of the highest party and state organs of the Slovak SR, CPSU Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council; other members of the Presidium and secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee; and the chairman of the CPSL central control and auditing commission, expressed deep condolences on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the consulate general of the USSR in Bratislava today.

They conveyed their sincere condolences to Vadim Stepanov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava.

'Difficult Moments'

LD132117 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- "Together with the Soviet people we are going through the difficult moments of parting with Yuriy Andropov," RUDE PRAVO said today.

"At the same time, we feel the need for even bigger cohesion in the joint struggle for the development of our countries and the whole socialist community, and for peace prospects for mankind."

The Soviet friends can rely on many local fellow fighters in the world against the adventurous intentions of imperialism. They have at their side also "Czechoslovak Communists and Czechoslovak citizens who are determined to continue building advanced socialist society and fight for peace in firm unity with Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union," RUDE PRAVO said.

All other Czechoslovak papers also paid tribute today to the deceased outstanding official of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement.

HUSAK, BILAK MEET WITH RCP'S DOBRESCU

LD101543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP.

In the course of a cordial conversation they praised the importance of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th RCP Congress and expressed mutual interest in developing these relations. An exchange of views on the topical questions of the international development also took place. The danger to the peace and security of nations, ensuing from the militaristic policy of the United States and NATO, in particular as a result of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe was noted. In this context the importance of strengthening the unity and coordination of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for averting the threat of war was emphasized. The significance and topical nature of the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and their other initiatives aiming at detente, disarmament, and the strengthening of peace in the world were stressed.

Ceausescu Greetings Conveyed

AU101800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 10/2/1984 -- Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. On the occasion, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak leader was conveyed warm comradely greetings and wishes of good health and happiness, and the Czechoslovak people wishes of success in building the socialist society.

Gustav Husak thanked keenly and requested that the RCP and the Romanian state leader be conveyed friendly greetings and wishes of good health and happiness and the Romanian Communist Party and the friendly Romanian people wishes of remarkable successes in translating into fact the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist party.

During the talk on the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, the joint wish being stressed to further expand and diversify them. Current international questions were also approached.

The interview was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Visit Ends

LD102123 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, today ended his working visit to our homeland at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, and left Prague. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH BULGARIA

AU101340 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Feb 84 p 6

[Interview given by Engineer Jindrich Danda, CSSR trade attache in Bulgaria, to Sofia correspondent Marcela Zabojnikova: "Bilaterally Useful Cooperation" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Zabojnikova: How do you assess last year's exchange of goods between the two countries?

Danda: The preliminary data on results of the exchange of goods between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR in 1983 show that, compared with the 1983 protocol on the exchange of goods, the tasks in Czechoslovak imports were exceeded 1.7 percent and the tasks in Czechoslovak exports 1.4 percent. We must add to this, however, that the original value of the 1983 protocol (exports and imports altogether) was almost 10 percent higher than the assumptions of the long-term trade agreement so that, from the viewpoint of value, last year already virtually reached the level envisaged for 1985. Engineering was on both sides the most dynamic area of the development of mutual economic relations. It accounted for roughly 73 percent of Czechoslovak exports and 64 percent of Czechoslovak imports. We can see from these figures that the results of last year can be assessed as positive.

Zabojnikova: At the end of last year, a protocol was signed on the exchange of goods between the two countries for this year. What is the role played by consumer goods in the protocol and which products from the other country will the working people of the two countries be able to buy on their domestic markets?

Danda: In the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR in 1984, consumer goods have a share of about 25 percent. The assortment of mutually exchanged products is wide-ranging and comprises virtually all types of goods.

One can say that consumers in both Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have a lot to choose from. Judge for yourself: With respect to Czechoslovak exports, we will deliver to the Bulgarian domestic market, for example, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, books, costume jewelry made of glass and metal, glass for households, sports equipment, school aids and office supplies, carpets, woolen fabrics, various textile products, textile fancy goods, passenger cars, and so forth. The Czechoslovak domestic market will be enriched by the traditionally imported types of fresh and canned fruit and vegetables, preserved fruit, early potatoes, wine, cigarettes, cut flowers, perfumes and cosmetics, ceramics for everyday use and for decoration, products made of marble, sports equipment, toys, all kinds of small household articles, souvenirs, records, stamps, and so forth. A really all-encompassing variety of consumer goods, however, is effected within the framework of direct exchange between the two countries' state and cooperative stores and department stores. This exchange concerns a very broad range of articles. This year's exchange of goods between department stores will involve 15 pairs of department stores from all regions of the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic. This form of exchange is based on a contract signed at the end of last year. This contract envisages that this year the two countries will exchange products worth R26.4 million (total turnover), which is more than 25 percent more than last year.

POLAND'S URBAN HOLDS PRAGUE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD102326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban, government spokesman for the Polish People's Republic, gave a press conference in Prague today. The press conference was attended by our editor, Jozef Gafrik. Here is his report:

This year the Polish People's Republic will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its foundation -- 40 years since the defeat of fascism and the establishment of people's power. According to Jerzy Urban, this should be the first year to be distinguished by calm development, normalization, and a preponderance of tasks in building up Polish society following a lengthy period of turmoil. The state of emergency was called off in Poland last year. Today the issue is to succeed in making the Polish economy a going concern as soon as possible, to maintain the growth of export, which has a decisive share in the repayment of interests on foreign credits, and to maintain living standards. According to Jerzy Urban, the population fully understands the inevitability of the price increases which occurred recently. The government has compensated for this increase by raising pensions and giving further financial help to low income groups of the population. In 1983, the real wages of employees in Poland increased by 2 percent. New Polish trade unions, which have approximately 4 million members, are playing an increasingly greater role in this process.

Jerzy Urban went on to say that the opposition, of which Lech Walesa and the forces linked with him are the symbol, has collapsed totally. As time goes on, the role it is playing diminishes, and it is feeling this itself. Its defeat has had a typically political character. This is documented also by the fact that the illegal leadership of Solidarity, which last year went to the public with a whole number of appeals, elicited no response.

It is no secret that Poland is still merely endeavoring to attain the level of industrial output and national income it had before the crisis period. The situation is undoubtedly complicated. One of the reasons for the economic difficulties is, however, the measures applied against Poland by the United States and its allies. Jerzy Urban said the following in this connection:

[Begin Urban recording in Polish fading into Slovak translation] We estimate that direct and indirect losses connected with this embargo amount to approximately $10 billion. Poland has debts to the West to the tune of approximately $27 billion. It is paying off interest from this debt. However, today it is already apparent that the policy of restrictions deployed against Poland has been a failure. Those who made it are aware of the fact that policy failed to achieve the intended objectives. The Polish economy, thanks to assistance by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, is successfully overcoming all difficulties. We are looking with optimism into the future, said Jerzy Urban at the close of his statement. [end recording]

DISSIDENT LEADERS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

NC131904 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Prague, Feb 13 (AFP) -- Polish and Czechoslovak dissident leaders have issued a joint statement calling for an end to "harassment" and for the freeing of political prisoners in their countries, it was learnt here today.

A group of 24 Poles and 24 Czechoslovaks signed the appeal here yesterday, according to a statement sent to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

The Poles included leaders of the banned Solidarity Trade Union and the KOR underground "Self-Defence Committee", and the Czechoslovaks were members of the Charter-77 human rights organisation.

They protested against "imprisonment and harassment" of people connected with their groups, and said they were prepared "to continue to fight for democracy, sovereignty and freedom" in their countries.

The statement also called on the rest of the world to support them in their "peaceful" struggle to obtain basic human rights, because while their efforts were repressed "there will be no real peace in Europe or in the world".

KOR leader Zbigniew Bujak, former Cechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, writer Vaclav Havel and a number of priests were among those who signed the statement.

DEPUTY PREMIER RUDOLF ROHLICEK INTERVIEWED

PA131819 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Feb 84 p 16-D

[By Nestor Mora]

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who came to Venezuela to head his country's delegation at the inauguration of the Venezuelan president, told us yesterday that "a third world war would be man's last adventure."

Four subjects were the basis of the interview: bilateral relations with Venezuela; the problems that have arisen, even though slight, in our trade relations as a result of the decrease in our imports; the progress made in Czechoslovakia's economy; and the risks for peace resulting from the growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Trade Is Good but Could Be Better

On the relations between his country and Venezuela, particularly in the area of economics, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek began by admitting that the volume of trade was considerable 2 years ago, even though it cannot be said that all prospects have been exhausted. Naturally, the measures adopted by the Venezuelan Government last year, which translated, among other things, into a drastic reduction in all of our imports, also had an effect on the volume of exchange with Czechoslovakia. They believe and admit that such measures were necessary and fair; they understand this and do not criticize the measures.

Naturally, Czechoslovakia is interested in positive developments in its exports to Venezuela, particularly as they can offer an important assortment of products to the Venezuelan market. Mr Rohlicek, further expanding on this topic, listed his country's main achievements in the area of heavy industry. We must realize that Czechoslovakia has a highly developed industry today.

Rohlicek added: Today, we manufacture power stations; machinery for the chemical industry, both the so-called light chemical and the heavy chemical industry (total complexes) and agricultural machinery -- tractors and all of their spare parts and sowing machines. In fact, we can export entire factories for building machinery and textile combines. We also produce machinery for use in the metal industry, for example, sheet metal; equipment for extracting minerals such as coal; and trucks and cars. Rohlicek pointed out that the "Shoda" is a small car that is very much in demand because of its low fuel consumption. Canada is one of the biggest markets for this car.

A Growing Economy

In explaining general aspects of his country's economic development, Rohlicek said that last year they successfully met their planned objectives and that for the second consecutive year their foreign debt diminished. According to Western estimates, that debt is on the order of $1.2 billion, which, when compared to the country's national income, is quite small. This situation, he added, allows us to take on new loans, though never under the conditions required by the United States or the IMF.

We can declare, Rohlicek continued, that our intake of calories today is highly superior to that of the Western countries. We have had good crops, and we can supply our market with our national products alone. We are now working to improve the structure of food consumption. We produce a large number of food products, but we still have to increase and modernize our process. We have the means to do this. We have already modernized our food industry, especially in terms of meat and milk production. We are now in the process of modernizing the sugarmills.

In the field of electronics, we are already manufacturing color television sets on the basis of concession granted by Japanese companies, and we are undertaking large investments for radio receivers and recorders. We are working on cooperation programs with CEMA, especially with the Soviet Union, in this regard, and for videorecorders as well.

In cooperation with the USSR, we are producing nuclear power plants with a 400 megawatt capacity. By the 1985-1990 period, these plants will be able to produce 1,000 megawatts.

Within the framework of CEMA, we are advancing in great programs in the fields of chemical and petrochemical production and in electronics and electrotechnology. There are also programs of cooperation with countries outside the socialist field, especially with the FRG -- the largest partner we have in the West -- and with Austria.

There are also cooperation programs with many developing countries, especially with Cuba. The greatest trade on the American continent is with Canada. Complete plants have been exported to Brazil and Argentina. This is mutually advantageous cooperation that these countries also consider very favorable.

In conclusion I will tell you, going back to the subject we were discussing earlier, that we would be very pleased with the renewal of trade with Venezuela, and I would like to emphasize that when I say this I mean an exchange in both directions: We are not thinking of only exporting our products.

Rohlicek is optimistic that there will be an improvement.

A Third World War, the Last Adventure

The last subject discussed was the problem of the arms race and the recent increase in international tensions, especially since the beginning of the Reagan administration. How do you view the world situation?

We follow these development quite closely, he said. He further stated: Since its foundation, the Soviet Union has not attacked anyone. The USSR was not the first power to use the atomic bomb. We were forced to draw up the Warsaw Treaty as a reaction to NATO's reorganization. You must remember that the first missiles were deployed to West European countries and at sea, in an attempt to surround the Soviet Union. We do not have medium-range missiles in our country. What the United States did forced us to react.

Further on, he said: We are concerned about the development of events, but we are not pessimistic, because we trust that forces in the United States opposed to a confrontation will prevail.

Do you believe -- we asked -- that President Reagan's relection could heighten tensions and draw closer the dangers of a confrontation?

It is very difficult for me, he said, to evaluate the situation. Furthermore, this is an internal U.S. affair, and it is the U.S. citizens who must consider this. However, he added, a third world war would be humanity's last adventure. In the first and second wars only U.S. monopolies profitted. In a third world war they would be wiped out. They should keep this possibility in mind. Therefore, war should not take place.

We insited: Certainly Reagan's reelection is a U.S. affair, but a decision by the United States has consequences for the entire world. There is the impression that Reagan's remaining in power might be the factor determining whether tensions worsen and the danger of war increases.

Reagan's statements during his electoral campaign differ a great deal from his present statements. A year and 1/2 ago, he said that the USSR was the empire of wrong and the home of the devil; just recently, he announced that he is willing to negotiate the development of peace in the world with the Soviets. The question is this, he added: Has Mr Reagan gained experience from events, or is this an electoral trick?

It is possible that the U.S. voter is beginning to reflect on the fact that the Soviet missiles are also very precise and that his country would not survive an atomic war. From that viewpoint, it is very difficult to say whether Reagan's reelection would aggravate the situation. It is not for me to declare that his reelection would bring a new wave of aggravation.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

LD131314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulations on Konstantin Chernenko's election:

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko,

On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I send you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the communists, and all people of the GDR, as well as in my own name, cordial and fraternal congratulations. The communists and all workers of our country know and esteem you as an oustanding Marxist-Leninist, as a good friend of the German workers' and peasants' state who devotes his entire strength to further strengthening the Soviet country, consolidating and deepening friendship and cooperation between our parties and states, advancing the family of socialist peoples, and defending peace.

We are most firmly convinced that the unbreakable alliance between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR will continue in future to prove its worth in the joint struggle to implement communist ideals, for peace and detente, and against the threat of a nuclear inferno emanating from imperialism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, much success, good health and creative strength in executing the responsible job of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is based on the utmost confidence of the Soviet Communists.

May the great Soviet people, led by its Leninist Communist Party, continue to advance successfully in implementing the decisions of its 26th congress, on the road to perfecting an advanced socialist society.

HONECKER VISITS BIER, MEETS LEADERS IN MOSCOW

Delegation Pays Last Respects

LD131617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid his last respects this afternoon to the late Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Erich Honecker and members of the GDR party and state delegation accompanying him went to the House of the Unions after their arrival in Moscow, where Yuriy Andropov is lying in state in the Hall of Columns. The GDR representatives stood in silence at the catafalque and bowed their heads. The wreath from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers was laid on the bier.

The weath consisting of red carnations and pine branches has a red ribbon with the inscription: "To the proven Leninist and statesman, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers."

Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation expressed their deep sympathy to the relatives of Yuriy Andropov, to his widow Tatyana, his daugther Irina, and his son Igor.

Honecker, Kohl View Relations

LD131954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow this evening for an exchange of views. Their talk focused on international questions and on further shaping relations between the two German states. The meeting was held in an objective and constructive atmosphere.

It was stated that it is vitally important to prevent mankind from sliding into the catastrophe of a nuclear war and to preserve peace. In order to prevent international events from getting out of control, it is necessary to follow the path of reason and to search for practical solutions in the interests of peace.

The most urgent problems are to halt the arms race and to control and reduce arms. Great importance is now attached to the political dialogue between East and West. Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl said that the holding of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the resumption of Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in Europe, scheduled for 16 March, are positive factors.

It was stressed that safeguarding peace and further shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the Basic Treaty cannot be separated from one another. The peaceful existence of the two German states alongside one another and with one another favorably affects developments in Europe.

Taking part in the meeting were, for the GDR side: Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the Council of State Chairman; and GDR Ambassador to the USSR Dr Egon Winkelmann; and for the FRG side, FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Minister of State in the Federal Chancellor's Office Philipp Jenninger; and ministerial director, Horst Teltschik.

Meeting With Castro

LD132337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2149 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, held a friendly meeting in Moscow this evening with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro paid tribute to the high standard of fraternal relations between the two parties and countries, which are developing steadily in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty. Erich Honecker spoke of the efforts of GDR communists and working people to continue to put successfully into practice the policy decided on by the 10th SED Congress for safeguarding peace and for the well-being of the people. The GDR will continue to be a firm pillar of peace and socialism in Europe, thus fulfilling its internationalist responsibility in the aggravated world situation.

Fidel Castro reported on the numerous initiatives of the working people of Cuba in the implementation of the decisions of the Second PCC Congress which are directed toward the all-round strengthening and reliable protection of their socialist homeland.

Faced with the peace-threatening policy of the United States in Central America, Cuba is making every effort to assist in achieving a political solution to the disputes in the interests of the people of the region and of world peace.

Both statesmen agreed that the international situation has become more dangerously complicated as a result of the adventurist confrontation and arms buildup policy of the Reagan administration. Joint action by the socialist family of peoples, by communists, and by all peace-loving forces that are ready for understanding, is thus of even greater importance. The threatening danger of a nuclear inferno must be resolutely halted. The Prague and Moscow proposals are a constructive program for peace, disarmament, and detente. Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro reaffirmed the determination of both parties and states to continue to deepen their trusting cooperation for the well-being of their peoples and for the defense of peace.

Present at the meeting were the members of the GDR party and state delegation: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and president of the People's Chamber; and Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the SED Central Committee and members of the Council of State. Present for the Cuban side were the delegation members Carlo Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers; Jesus Oropesa Montane, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo; and Lionel Soto, secretary of the Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

Talks With 'Arafat

LD140856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Feb (ADN) -- On Tuesday morning, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a warm and trusting talk in Moscow with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The two representatives underlined their peoples' alliance in the struggle against the peace-endangering policy of imperialism. Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's firm solidarity and support for the PLO's heroic struggle to implement the national rights of the Palestinian people.

NATIONAL MOURNING OBSERVED FOR ANDROPOV FUNERAL

LD140911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0818 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR is honoring the deceased general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with national mourning on the day of Yuriy Andropov's funeral. The buildings of central and local organs and institutions and of nationally-owned combines and enterprises are flying flags at half-mast in tribute to him.

Condolences Expressed

LD132330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Feb (ADN) -- In the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, thousands of GDR people today expressed their deep sorrow over the death of Yuriy Andropov. In front of a picture of the deceased, edged in black, Soviet diplomats accepted the condolences. Delegations from enterprises and institutes and members of all classes and sectors of the population bowed before the dear departed and signed the condolence books.

The city government of Berlin, with Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, announced its deep sorrow. Numerous veterans of the revolutionary workers' movement paid their last respects to Yuriy Andropov.

Church President Eberhard Natho and senior church councillor Martin Ziegler expressed condolences on behalf of the Working Group of Christian Churches in the GDR and the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. On behalf of the Berlin Conference of Bishops, Cardinal Joachim Meisner expressed the sympathy of the Catholic bishops in the GDR in a letter of condolence. The president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, Helmut Aris, sent a telegram expressing deep sorrow on behalf of all members of the Jewish congregations.

In other GDR towns, thousands of working people bowed before a picture of Yuriy Andropov, edged in mourning black, in Soviet establishments and signed the condolence books.

Papers Show 'Deep Mourning'

LD111027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0157 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- The front pages of all today's newspapers, all edged in black, express -- as the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headline puts it -- "deep mourning over Yuriy Andropov." In addition to large portraits of the deceased, the texts of the statement, appeal, and obituary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the USSR Council of Ministers are published. The newspapers each devote several pages to the condolences from the GDR and from all over the world. Whole pages of text remind readers in words and pictures of Andropov's achievements.

SINDERMANN VISITS NEW HALLE RESIDENTIAL SITE

LD101736 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] In the center of Halle today, the foundation stone for a new residential area was laid. Some 10,000 construction workers and residents welcomed Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber. The new area is being built in one of the oldest parts of the city. This year some 670 dwellings are to be built or modernized in this district. The bezirk city is beginning a new phase in the implementation of the home-building program in its unification of new construction, modernization, and preservation by turning to city center areas. Since 1970, some 84,000 citizens of Halle have moved into new or modernized homes.

DRESDEN RESIDENTS HOLD PEACE RALLY 13 FEB

LD140026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Dresden, 13 Feb (ADN) -- More than 120,000 inhabitants of Dresden held a rally Monday to emphasize their striving for peace and security, their commitment to the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and all socialist states.

In memory of the 35,000 victims of the Anglo-American bombing raid 13 February 1945, they renewed their promise to do everything possible to ensure that no war ever emanates from German soil. In front of the ruins of the Frauenkirche in the heart of the city, they demanded that Europe must not become Euroshima.

In a declaration of will, the participants at the rally stated: "Today when the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO have begun a campaign against socialism, we are stepping up our efforts against war, increasing our contribution to the success of the struggle fo the worldwide peace movement."

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND BEZIRK PARTY CONFERENCES

LD112006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Bezirk delegate conferences of the SED commenced in Berlin and nine other GDR bezirks on Saturday. They are marked by the further successful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. At the Palace of the Republic, the Berlin delegates cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Konrad Naumann; and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Jarowinsky.

The other 2-day conferences are also attended by Central Committee delegations headed by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; in Halle, Horst Sindermann; in Cottbus, Hermann Axen and Werner Walde; in Neubrandenburg, Werner Felfe and Margarete Mueller; in Gera, Kurt Hager; in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schuerer; in Erfurt, Guenter Mittag; in Schwerin, Erich Mueckenberger; in Rostock, Alfred Neumann; and in Magdeburg, Harry Tisch and Inge Lange.

Prior to the opening of the conferences, the delegates paid tribute to the memory of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who died on 9 February, 1984.

The first secretaries of the bezirk executives reported on Saturday morning at the SED delegates conferences in Berlin and nine other bezirks of the GDR. The thorough analysis of work done in the past election period conveyed a vivid picture of the contribution made by the bezirk party organizations toward realizing the resolutions of the 10th party congress. the good record in the bezirks exemplifies how the great opportunities of the planned economy for the development of the GDR's economic strength were used purposefully and flexibly. At the same time, the results submitted confirm the observation of the seventh Central Committee meeting that the GDR, with its intellectual potential and material resources, is capable of realizing the necessary rise in output in order to continue successfully on the path of the main task.

The reports dealt in detail with the best experiences of the party organizations, giving suggestions for the effective and mass oriented politico-ideological work of party members and for an active life within the party. The task of continuing daily political discussions in work teams and residential areas, and, together with all workers, of preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR through a broad mass initiative for the overall fulfillment and specific overfulfillment of the national economic plan, especially in the GDR's anniversary year, was underlined.

During an interval at the SED bezirk delegate conference in Berlin, Erich Honecker and the other members of the Central Committee delegation viewed an exhibition of models and photographs of new building projects in the capital arranged in the main foyer of the Palace of the Republic. Berlin's chief architect, Roland Korn, and other architects explained how the housing construction program, new construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair work are being carried out efficiently.

In the subsequent discussion by the delegates, borne by the fighting spirit and inviolable trust in the SED's policy, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, teachers, cultural workers, officials from the party and mass organizations, as well as state and economic functionaries, spoke about future projects.

Much time was devoted to discussing experiences in the realization of the national economic plan, solving key economic questions, and increasing economic efficiency. Numerous speakers said that industrial and agricultural teams are now following still more consistently the main path of production intensification as pointed out by the party. In this, the politico-ideological work was and remains the main concern of the party.

The bezirk delegates conferences of the SED in Berlin and nine other GDR bezirks will continue on Sunday.

Second Day Proceedings

LD130102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0903 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- The bezirk delegate conferences of the SED in Berlin and nine other GDR bezirks began their second day of discussions this morning. Taking part in the Berlin conference in the Palace of the Republic were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Konrad Naumann, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Jarowinsky.

The other conferences are also being attended by Central Committee delegations headed by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: in Halle, Horst Sindermann; in Cottbus, Hermann Axen and Werner Waldke; in Neubrandenburg, Werner Felfe and Margarete Mueller; in Gera, Kurt Hager; in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schuerer; in Erfurt, Guenter Mittag; in Schwerin, Erich Mueckenberger; in Rostock, Alfred Naumann; in Magdeburg, Harry Tisch and Inge Lange.

The bezirk delegate conferences are continuing talks marked by a militant spirit and unshakable trust in the policy of the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker. Workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, teachers, cultural workers, party, and mass organization functionaries, as well as state and economic functionaries, are discussing experiences gained in the implementation of the economic plan, solutions to the key issues of the economy, and increasing its efficiency.

During the discussion, numerous speakers endorsed the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist fraternal countries and condemned the course of confrontation and arms escalation of the United States and NATO. They underlined their commitment with a personal willingness to make greater individual contributions, each in their own locality, to realizing the party decisions.

Erich Honecker spoke to the delegates and guests of the Berlin bezirk delegate conference this morning. He praised in his conclusion the great achievements made in various social spheres and the extensive efforts of the communists and all working people to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the policy for the welfare of the people, to strengthen the socialist GDR, and to safeguard peace. They have all played a large role in making the republic flourish and have made an outstanding contribution to the positive balance sheet in the 35th year of the GDR. Erich Honecker conveyed the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee to all members of the Berlin party organization and all working people in the capital.

At the other conferences, the members of the party leadership who took the platform to speak on current domestic and foreign policy issues conveyed the thanks of the Central Committee and its general secretary to the delegates and all working people for their outstanding achievements in the all-round strengthening and protection of the GDR.

The speakers dealt in detail with experiences in the implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th SED Central Committee. They expressed the conviction that in the present situation in particular, political stability, economic dynamism, consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people are decisively significant in safeguarding peace.

At the end of the discussions at the bezirk delegate conferences of the SED, the reports were approved and corresponding decisions on the tasks to be solved were reached. They contain measures for preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR as well as for the municipal elections. The delegates unanimously approved letters to the Central Committee. In them, they declared on behalf of all communists and working people in their bezirks that they will continue to actively implement the proven policy of the SED.

In secret ballots, the delegate conferences elected the bezirk executives of the SED and the auditing commissions.

Reelected as first secretaries of the bezirk executives were, in Berlin, Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo; in Cottbus, Werner Walde, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo; in Erfurt, Gerhard Mueller, member of the Central Committee; in Gera, Herbert Ziegenhahn, member of the Central Committee; in Halle, Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Central Committee; in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Siegfried Lorenz, member of the Central Committee; in Magdeburg, Werner Eberlein, member of the Central Committee; in Neubrandenburg, Johannes Chamnitzer, member of the Central Committee; in Rostock, Ernest Timm, member of the Central Committee; in Schwerin, Heinz Ziegner, member of the Central Committee.

Honecker Addresses Conference

LD122237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Thirty-five years after its foundation, the GDR is a politically stable and dynamically developing state, capable of high economic performance and with a flourishing education, science and culture." This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Sunday in the concluding speech at the 15th bezirk delegate conference of the Berlin SED.

"Reviewing the past almost 3 and 1/2 decades it is clear, especially with regard to the development of Berlin, that the founding of our GDR, the first socialist state of peasants and workers on German soil, was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe," Honecker said. The GDR working people are living in social security and have clear prospects for the future. This is all the more impressive in view of the crisis situation in the capitalist world, with its mass unemployment, its crisis in education, and its dismantlement of social services.

"What you have achieved and the tasks you have set yourselves for the future is of considerable importance for the whole republic," Honecker said. "Many able and diligent people are working in Berlin. Efficient industrial combines, the Academy of Sciences and other research institutions, cultural and artistic institutions with a rich history, important educational establishments, and health service centers such as the Charite reside here. As a result of their activity, they have all played a large part in the flourishing of our republic and have made an outstanding contribution to the positive balance sheet we can draw up on the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Recently, I had the opportunity of seeing aerial photographs of Berlin in May 1945. In looking at them, one gains an impression of the mounds of ruins left behind by the fascist war of conquest. For someone who has not experienced it, it is difficult to understand that people were still living among those ruins. But anyone who was in Berlin at that time can testify to the fact that they lived there and set about changing their living conditions."

"In everything we have achieved so far and all that we set as our future tasks, the militant community of the SED and the CPSU, the friendship of the GDR and the USSR, is the unshakable foundation," Erich Honecker continued. "The emotions of fraternal alliance move us particularly deeply now. Our party and our people mourn for Comrade Yuriy Andropov with the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union. His death is a great loss for the world of socialism, the international communist and workers' movement, and for all of progressively-minded mankind.

When, last May, during the visit of our state and party delegation we spoke with one another and agreed on the future prospects for our cooperation, we all felt how dear to him was the friendship between our peoples and the welfare of the socialist community. Heading the party of Lenin and the Soviet state, Yuriy Andropov worked with passionate commitment for the cause of socialism, world peace, and a happy life for the peoples. We will continue to honor the memory of this outstanding Communist, party leader, and statesman during the further course of our struggle."

Erich Honecker continued: "Now and in the future our struggle centers on averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, which would annihilate mankind, and on safeguarding peace permanently. Those in NATO, above all in the United States, who are playing with the fire of a nuclear war, who are pursuing a course of confrontation and arms escalation, who are dreaming of military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, must be thwarted in their path of adventurist undertakings. This is both necessary and possible.

Since NATO began stationing U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the peoples and created a new situation, it is now more important than ever to intensify the struggle for peace, for arms control, and disarmament.

The present U.S. Administration is conducting open preparations for war. No one can acquit them of guilt for having stepped up the arms race through the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, of aggravating the international situation, and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

"Nothing absolves those in NATO who endorsed the deployment, and thus opened the way for Washington's fateful course, of their heavy responsibility," Honecker said. "Unfortunately, these include also the FRG Government and its coalition partners in the Bundestag. As the second most powerful state in NATO, the FRG would do well to bring their full weight to bear so that the U.S. Administration is hindered in the adventurist policy with which it is endangering the existence of mankind.

In their doctrines of conducting and winning a nuclear war, leading circles in the United States make no secret of the fact that they are reckoning with a nuclear catastrophe. However, they are not merely threatening the earth but are extending the nuclear arms race to outer space, announcing delirious visions of 'star wars." They are developing and introducing ever new weapons systems which are to serve the sole purpose of acquiring U.S. military-strategic superiority over socialism."

"As has emerged from the aide memoire recently published by the Soviet Union, they are also violating existing international treaties which were concluded for the express purpose of checking the arms race," the speaker said.

"One might certainly welcome the latest statements by Ronald Reagan on the impossibility of a ruclear war, on the necessity of preventing it, if this signified not campaign speeches in a bourgeois state, but a correction of his previous behavior. This must rightly be taken with a pinch of salt as long as words are not followed by actions.

One must at no point lose sight of the fact that it was the U.S. Administration that withdrew the basis for the Geneva talks on the reduction and elimination of arms, both in the sphere of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe and of strategic weapons, or of why it did this. Right from the beginning, the U.S. Administration has not been interested in constructive agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security. Now, following the start of the missile deployment in NATO, incensed public opinion is to be deceived by peace speeches. The peace movement, which demands a halt to the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles, as well as the reduction of the systems already installed, is to be subjected to pressure."

Erich Honecker added: "If there was a willingness on the part of the United States following the start of the Stockholm conference and in view of the resumption, planned for 16 March, of the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions, to continue to negotiate also in Geneva; if the United States and the other NATO states would return to the situation which existed before the stationing of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, then the Soviet Union would also be prepared to do so.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made this clear and has at the same time stressed that it is resolutely continuing its course of peace, of halting the arms race, and of achieving disarmament. All people desirous of peace in the world have a high regard for the actions -- rich in initiative -- of our Soviet comrades and friends toward these goals.

They demand all the more emphatically that the United States should renounce the policy of strength with which it vainly hopes to be able to force the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to their knees. In future too, the countermeasures of our alliance will prevent any violation in the military-strategic balance, which has made a considerable contribution in the past few years to safeguarding peace in the world."

Erich Honecker continued: "As you know, the GDR launched into lively diplomatic activity, not only before the start of the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons, but also afterwards, in the interests of safeguarding peace, a return to detente, and a limitation and reduction of armament. Our course is and remains determined by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the striving to reduce tensions and lessen military confrontation, especially in Europe.

In international relations, common sense and the will for constructive solutions of contentious issues by peaceful means must prevail. Cooperation for mutual benefit must be achieved. In this, the continuation of the East-West dialogue is very important. My meetings with leading politicians and other public figures in the West, including the FRG, must be seen in this light."

"On all these occasions," Enrich Honecker said, "I put forward the view that the prevention of a nuclear inferno is the foremost task, to which every responsibly-minded statesman, regardless of other differences of views, should pledge himself. There was far-reaching agreement on this.

The socialist countries have on numerous occasions proposed concrete steps and we uphold these proposals to arrive at agreements that safeguard peace. They are contained in the Prague declaration of Warsaw Pact states and the joint statement made in Moscow by leading representatives of fraternal countries.

I refer to the freeze on all nuclear arms, to the establishment of nuclear-free zones, or zones that are free of nuclear battlefield weapons, as proposed by the Swedish initiative. We regard the conclusion of a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of the use of military force and on upholding peaceful relations as very important."

"It is noteworthy, for example, that during our recent talks in Berlin, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau also stressed this proposal when he spoke in favor of the NATO states giving serious consideration to important elements of the Prague declaration," Honecker said.

"Naturally we have not lost sight of the fact that a new situation has arisen as a result of the start of the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The nuclear war strategists on the other side of the Atlantic, who condemn the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' and proclaim a 'crusade' against the socialist countries, must all the more be prevented from going to extremes. Whatever must be done to exert a positive influence on international developments and bring them back to a better path, we will therefore do.

World politics must not get out of control. We join all those who are guided by the recognition that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence with states of differing social orders. We join all those who sincerely want peace, irrespective of the philosophical or political camp they are in."

"Here," the speaker continued, "I have also given expression to the principles guiding us in the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. These relations cannot be separated from the demands of a peaceful future for both German states, indeed for Europe, of living sensibly side by side and with each other. On this basis, and, not least, mindful of the experiences of World War II and of the responsibility which both German states bear for peace, the main task is to utilize every opportunity to ensure that common sense and realism prevail, that cooperation replaces confrontation, that disarmament makes progress, and that the process of detente, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, is revived.

Only the ultras, and no one else in the FRG, can have an interest in the situation becoming worse. We do not overlook the fact that there are influential forces there who are opposed to a positive development toward a halt in the arms race, peaceful cooperation, and predictable international relations. It seems that they regard world political tensions as a sort of wind in which they can sail to revive cheap revanchist propaganda."

"To this testifies the talk of the continuation of the German empire of the 1937 borders, the totally hopeless speculation of gaining advantage at the expense of the GDR sovereignty. This is reckoning without taking the other side's response into account," Honecker said.

Starting point for a constructive policy can only be the realities which have come about as a result of World War II and postwar developments on our continent. This includes the existence of two independent German states with differing social orders, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, as well as the fact that they are integrated in two different alliance systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There cannot be any other relations than peaceful coexistence. This observation is corroborated by the present sharpening of the international situation. It becomes all the more clear that the objective must be to leave nothing untried, according to the concluded treaty system, especially the Basic Treaty, in order to undertake such steps in the relations between the two German states which will serve the interests of safeguarding peace, detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation."

"We are firmly convinced," the speaker said, "that the dark clouds of war danger which move across the world today and fill the peoples with concern will be dispelled. More arms do not bring more security. We call uncompromisingly for parity at a steadily lower level of arms, for disarmament in East and West. We, like the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, are prepared for the most radical measures. At the present Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament, the GDR makes its active, constructive contribution entirely in this spirit. Therefore it welcomes the resumption of the Vienna negotiations. All this, without underestimating the matter, is important and encouraging proof of common sense, of the vital force of the ideas of peaceful coexistence of peoples.

The decisive pledge of its influence on the fight for peace consists of the strength of socialism." Hence, it is above all necessary to steadily strengthen the position of the GDR as a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Referring to the GDR's economic development, Erich Honecker said: "As is known, national income rose by 4.4 percent in 1983. It thus grew somewhat faster than planned, which can also be said of industrial production. Internationally, this brought our country much recognition and helped to strengthen further the socialist community of states. What is most remarkable is the successful way in which economic growth was secured from the GDR's internal resources, based on fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA partner states. As you know, greater production was achieved with less energy and less material input. Investments led to generally more favorable economic yields. Rationalization released workers for other important tasks. Above all the scientific-technological progress was accelerated and economically better utilized. All in all, these are important experiences which, faced with the new tasks, strengthen in (?us) optimism and self-confidence."

"The Seventh Central Committee Plenum noted that the GDR, with its intellectual and material potential, is able to secure the necessary rise in output in order to continue successfully on the course of the main task. In this, we proceed from the premise that a new stage of the realization of our party's economic strategy is now being tackled. If in the past we attached great import to science and technology, the objective today is to draw far-reaching conclusions in order to be fully current in this vital area, to quickly adopt and comprehensively utilize new achievements.

Economic growth will be borne by this increasingly, for scientific-technological progress decides finally the pace and extent of the rise of productivity. Many problems have to be solved. The energy and material economy must be quickly improved. A wide range of machinery and mechanical equipment must be better utilized and at the same time be modernized. We intend to organize a new advance in rationalization with our own resources. All these tasks have a common denominator. Lasting answers can be given only through scientific-technological solutions."

"The capital of Berlin is the strongly beating heart of our socialist German state," Erich Honecker continued. "I recall the time, 5 years ago, when I also attended a bezirk delegates' conference which laid down far-reaching guidelines for the development of the capital. How much Berlin has changed since then. New housing and cultural centers have been added. Valuable old buildings have been preserved and reconstructed, to the joy of our citizens and guests.

The number of Berliners themselves has grown. Whereas 551,350 workers were employed in the capital in 1971, the number is now 650,000. Berlin's economic strength is growing impressively. This is demonstrated by the mere fact that industrial production rose last year by 5.5 percent, more quickly than the average for the republic."

"Strong impulses in the economy, science and technology, in cultural and intellectual life originate here for our country," the speaker said. In view of the economic strategy, the primary point is that "in Berlin, this important center of the working class and research, the amalgamation of science and production should be particularly efficient and lead to top economic results." Referring to previous achievements, Honecker noted that as a result of scientific cooperation, a whole family of new opto-electronic component elements have been developed within a very short time. "As you know, nowadays, if one wants to characterize the economic state of development of a country, it is the progress of microelectronics that is mentioned before steel production. In the field of opto-electronics, the above-mentioned annual growth rates in the various ranges are between 30 and 50 percent. In this way, we are making further headway with our country's economy in comparison with international norms."

Furthermore, Berlin electronic plants, together with science, have achieved important results in light line [as received] technology. "This is a contribution in which high-grade processing of indigenous raw materials is directly linked with the modernization of the communications system. There have also been other cases in the capital where technologies of fundamental importance for the republic have been developed." This course should be adopted even more vigorously. In the GDR, technology serves the people, and helps to ease and improve their lives. "No one need worry in this respect about full employment or social security."

Berlin has also set an example in consumer goods production. At the beginning of 1984, for example, a highly modern production system for color picture television tubes began trial operation in the television electronics plant. Regular production will begin before the end of this year. This project has resulted in M600 million in annual industrial goods production being created in the capital. Other projects will increase Berlin's contribution toward production in the GDR totalling thousands of million. [as received] A radio factory is being created, for example, in Berlin-Marzahn which, from the first half of 1985, will produce a new generation of stereo radio recorders and other equipment.

Erich Honecker point out "that in Berlin's industrial plants there are fixed assets of nearly M19 billion, including nearly 55,700 machines and installations valued at M3.7 billion." It is not difficult to see how important it is from an economic point of view to better use this national wealth and modernize it at a more rapid rate. Investment of billions of marks is taking place in Berlin. It is important to achieve its planned capacity in a considerably shorter space of time than has previously been the case.

"In Berlin, robot production is being increased. Production centers are being developed for this highly productive technology. Logic demands that an example also be set in the use of robots," the speaker said. "In some electrical engineering plants, an average of 2.5 workers are already being released by robots for other jobs. In the best factories, the number is even five or more. But there are, on the other hand, much less favorable cases. It is now important to reorganize entire technological processes to a high degree of efficiency with the aid of robots and other automation technology.

Referring to the housing construction program, Erich Honecker said: "As a result, the profile of the capital has fundamentally changed. Between 1971 and 1983, 191,843 homes were either built or modernized in Berlin, which has meant much joy and satisfaction for over a half a million citizens. In this, the rate of housing construction has increased from one year to the next. In the past 3 years alone, over 62,000 homes were completed.

Honecker recalled that "just 6 and 1/2 years ago, the wreath [used in topping-out ceremonies] was laid on the first apartment block in Marzahn, near the present S-bahn [city railway] at Springfuhl.

Today, about 110,000 people live in this largest new residential area of the entire republic, in the 40,000-plus well-equipped apartments having low and stable rents typical of our country.

Having grown considerably, Marzahn developed into a city district which today forms part of the unmistakable character of Berlin. Modern local transportation, in particular the new S-bahn route, additional streetcar and bus routes link it with other parts of the city and the nearby industrial complexes. What has developed here thus offers a good quality of life in many respects."

"The development of Berlin at the same time also demonstrates the qualitatively new features in the realization of the housing construction program. Much old building stock still exists. It is thus especially important to treat new construction, modernization and preservation as one unity," Honecker said. This necessity had been borne in mind with great steadfastness -- whether in the Palisadenstrasse, or on the Arnim or Arkona Square, where the 2 millionth home in the construction program was handed over.

"In looking ahead, one can say that we are now in fact embarking on the final stage of the housing construction program, which has been conceived for the period until 1990. In the years ahead, the essential features of Berlin's city center will also be completed. Further work on it will concentrate in particular on Friedrichsstrasse. The historical core of the capital cannot be imagined without it and it will rise in new splendour. Important ensembles in the area of Alexanderplatz, Marx-Engels Square, the Spittelmarkt, and new buildings between the Town Hall and Spree are already in progress. Thus the reconstruction of Friedrichsstrasse will crown the shaping of the historically-developed town center in Berlin."

Erich Honecker continued: "In this street, the pulse of city life always beats particularly strongly. During World War II, it was stopped by the reactionary social order which at that time defiled the name of Berlin. Now it is being reshaped as a street that is part of city life. Many homes are being built as well as shops and hotels, restaurants and cafes, a modern theater and shopping facilities for daily requirements. Friedrichsstrasse is to become the most attractive commercial street in the capital. Housing construction in Berlin is being continued at a tempo that is unprecedented in our republic. In 1985 and in 1986, 10,000 additional new homes are to be built. This means that in Berlin in 1985, 23,800 new apartments will be built instead of the previously foreseen 13,800, and in 1986, 24,000 new apartments will be built instead of 14,000. If one includes modernization, then 65,700 homes will be completed in these 2 years. Added to this are the community facilities."

The shaping of the city center will thus be completed, to a significant degree, by 1988-89, and housing construction in Berlin will again be considerably speeded up in the near future. "This year alone the profile of the city is becoming more attractive. Soon the new Friedrichstadt Palace will be open to the public and the House of Soviet Culture and Science will be opened. A few weeks before the 35th anniversary of the GDR, Berlin citizens and their guests can visit the reconstructed Schinckel Theater, which will in future serve as a concert hall. What is emerging here serves the whole republic and raises its international status. From Rostock to Suhl, people will look with even greater pride to their capital, which is full of strength and beauty and is a worthy symbol of our socialist fatherland."

"In no previous, in no other German state was so much achieved by and for the people as in socialist GDR," Erich Honecker said. "Our satisfaction over what has been achieved is hence all the greater and we are all the more certain of our strength. We shall use it and spare no effort to completely fulfill the decisions of the 10th congress, to further implement our proven policy of peace and socialism for the welfare of the people."

KADAR SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

LD132021 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, First Secretary Janos Kadar sent the following telegram to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko Monday, on the occasion of his election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, I sincerely congratulate you and send my comradely good wishes to you on the occasion of your election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"We are convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee will unceasingly follow the Leninist path under your leadership, and the Soviet people will achieve further outstanding successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the decisive role it has assumed in the preservation of peace, and its efforts to enforce the policy of peaceful co-existence, have lent great strength to the peoples of the world, and peace-loving people. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the progressive and peace-loving forces will achieve further successes in the service of the cause of social progress and peace.

"On behalf of Hungarian communists, and our people constructing socialism, I greet you as the faithful son of the Soviet people, and a devoted and internationalist fighter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people continue to strengthen their fraternal friendship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people and actively develop comprehensive relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union."

CONDOLENCES, REMARKS ON DEATH OF ANDROPOV

Leaders Visit Soviet Embassy

LD132255 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian party and state leaders visited the Soviet Embassy in Budapest on the occasion of the death of Yuriy V. Andropov, secretary-general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, expressed their sympathy for the loss caused to the Soviet people by the death of the great statesman and outstanding representative of the international communist and workers' movement.

State, Party Figures Visit

LD132318 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- Today visits of condolence were paid to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest by representatives of Hungarian public organizations, including:

Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Secretary-General Imre Pozsgay, Sandor Harmati, chairman of the PPF Solidarity Committee, and Secretary Gyula Suto, Sandor Gaspar, president of the National Council of Trade Unions, and Secretary-General Lajos Mehes, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and Secretary Istvan Nyitrai, Laszlo Varga, secretary-general of the Pioneer Association, Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, Vice-President Ivan Boldizsar and Secretary Istvan Fodor. Representatives of Budapest factories, schools and offices were queuing up in front of the embassy building to express their sympathy at the black-edged photo of Yuriy Andropov.

Organizations Cable Condolences

LD132315 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian public organizations have sent telegrams of condolences to Soviet partners on the occasion of the death of Yuriy V. Andropov. A telegram of Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, to Zinaida Kruglova, president of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and Filipp Yermash, president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, runs, "Yuriy Andropov was a personal friend of the Hungarian people and an untiring activist of the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, many-sided cooperation based on socialist internationalism and the fraternal friendship of our peoples. The millions-strong movement of Hungarian-Soviet friendship share in the deep sorrow of the Soviet people."

The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front has sent a telegram to the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, stressing, "sharing in your sorrow, we assure you that the Hungarian people, as they did in the past, will unceasingly proceed on the path of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and seek participation in the joint struggle for social progress and the peace and security of mankind."

The telegram of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union to the Komsomol Central Committee points out, "we respected Comrade Yuriy Andropov as a true friend of the Leninist Komsomol and Soviet young people, who incessantly worked for the many-sided development of the younger generation, and consistently supported the innovating spirit and creative initiative of the youth."

The National Peace Council says in a telegram to the Soviet Committee on the Protection of Peace, "although Yuriy Andropov stood at the helm of the Soviet Union for a painfully short period, history knows few statesmen who did so much during such a short period for the prosperity of the Soviet People, socialist society and the maintenance of universal peace." The telegram of the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters, Anti-Fascists to the Board of the Committee of Soviet War Veterans points out that the Hungarian people respected Yuriy Andropov as a former partisan of the great defence war, and an oustanding patriot and internationalist.

Andropov's 'Bequest'

LD131806 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 84

[From "The Week" program]

[Excerpt] I would like to talk about life, about the facts of the present and chances of the future, partly because the honorable duty of remembrance also heads today's program.

I believe that this is what Yuriy Andropov's spiritual, moral, and political bequest deserves. The attention of experts analysing -- without considering propaganda aspects -- Soviet reality and the policy of the Soviet Union was seized as early as the autumn of 1982 by the fact that the newly elected secretary general said with harsh logic in his first significant speech that there are two decisive components to the security interests of his country and the security of the socialist countries: the growth of the economy and defensive military preparedenss.

In this order, and sticking consistently to this order to the very end, during the depressingly short 15 months of his work as secretary general. [sentence as heard] He could not live to see the complete realization and unfolding of a single suggestion, idea, plan or state decree issued with his signature. But he issued such accents and such exclamation marks while deciding the tasks, which will obviously determine the work program of those of Andropov's comrades who will, from the first day following the last honors, continue to carry out those tasks, which Yuriy Andropov could not fully develop.

I believe that this statesman who has such a great career bequeathed something to us that should be noted everywhere in the world where socialism is being built. It was his conviction that problems, troubles, faults, and the recognized barriers to faster progress have to be mentioned openly, because glossing over unpleasant facts does not, in any case, mislead our opponents, but it does force us to act. [sentence as heard]

Andropov, like his predecessor, was of man of peace. But, whereas Brezhnev had the opportunity to win the practice of peaceful coexistence that would last for many years and to serve the people with the experience of success and with a hopeful future, Andropov's months as secretary general were spent in the midst of continuously increasing pressure and defensive action against the conseqences of the deteriorating international situation -- through no fault of his own we must add.

We must also add that we shall deflect with complete and lasting success the most conservative anticommunist circles in America only if we cultivate the productive capability of our societies by a consistent development of all those reforms, whose necessity Yuriy not only recognized, but also voiced, represented, and urged.

Within days a new man will stand at the head of the Soviet state and Communist Party. The CPSU Central Committee will decide who this person will be. In the present world situation, what we can expect of him, and what he can count on are questions of particular interest. Can the moment of changeover, dictated by the laws of nature, be used by the West to alter its own policy, if only slightly, and is there the will to attempt this?

KADAR, OTHERS MEET OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD140051 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly, had met Kim Yong-Sun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democractic People's Republic of Korea to Hungary, who left Budapest at the end of his term.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

LD131959 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here is what it says:

Most esteemed Comrade Chernenko:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee I cordially congratulate you in connection with your election to the post of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. You are known to us, esteemed Comrade Chernenko, as an outstanding party and state aktivist, a fervent Communist and internationalist highly merited in the cause of communist construction in the land of the soviets.

We are convinced that in the particularly complex international situation, in which you are setting off to hold your unusually important office, your fraternal party -- the party of great Lenin -- will achieve under your leadership new successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and will make, as has always been the case in the past, a significant contribution to the cause of consolidating the unity and strength of the community of socialist states and strengthening peace and detente in the world.

Our parties, the PZPR and the CPSU, are joined by the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and by socialist internationalism. Our state and peoples are joined by community of aims and interests, which forms the basis of the alliance and friendship between People's Poland and the Soviet Union. (?We see this as) a guarantee of independence, sovereignty and security of our borders, and invaluable support for the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction in our country.

Your friendliness towards Poland, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, and the understanding of our problems, as well as the importance that you attach to the development of friendly relations between the two fraternal parties and peoples, allow us to be deeply convinced that the mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community will continue to grow richer.

We wish you, dear Comrade Chernenko, great successes in fulfilling the honorable duty of leading the vanguard of the Soviet society, the party of great Lenin, which is leading the Soviet peoples towards new successes in communist construction and invariably and firmly struggling for consolidating peace and developing comprehensive international cooperation based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

This was a telegram sent by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

WARSAW HOPES FOR CONTINUATION OF ANDROPOV POLICY

PM131507 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11/12 Feb 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Warsaw: The Government Hopes Andropov's Line Will Be Maintained"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The news of Yuriy Andropov's death prompted great emotion and an undercurrent of anxiety in Poland.

This feeling is, of course, particularly strong in official circles, but it is also widespread among the public. The State Council has decided that -- as is the case in the other socialist countries -- the flags will fly at half-mast on public buildings until the day of the funeral and the radio, for its part, is broadcasting classical music without interruption.

Andropov and his policy were greatly valued in Warsaw for three reasons:

1 -- In foreign policy his presence was regarded here as a guarantee of the maintenance of peace, which is particularly precious since international tensions are acute and threatening.

2 -- At the ideological level and in internal policy the late general secretary was seen in Warsaw as the symbol of the alliance of loyalty to great principles with a pragmatic approach to structural reforms. In short, he wanted to preserve the regime while transforming the system, as the Polish leaders also want to do.

3 -- With regard to relations within the Warsaw Pact, Andropov had made himself the defender of the theory of "unity in diversity," and that had led him to show great flexibility in the Polish affair and to oppose any idea of military intervention in that country, and he had done so from the start of the crisis and even before he became Soviet leader.

For all these reasons Andropov had given General Jaruzelski his full support. Thus it is easy to understand the bitterness felt in Warsaw today and especially in the head of state's entourage.

Questions

The anxiety is particularly great since nobody knows what the future will hold. Will we have a much more violent leader in power in Moscow who will not hesitate to gamble with world peace? Will we have an advocate of a return to orthodoxy and the abandonment of the reforms? Will we have a leader who will try to rule over the "fraternal countries" with an even more daunting rod of iron? Will we have in the Kremlin the representative of a clan other than the one that supports Gen Jaruzelski and his friends and who might thus put forward another leader in Warsaw? As can be seen there is great and serious uncertainty.

People here, especially in circles close to the government, are consoling themselves in two ways: First, the new power vacuum in Moscow will create a new period of political vagueness before a leadership team takes shape.

It is thought that this ought to give Gen Jaruzelski greater freedom of movement for a time and then, above all -- as a top government figure told us in confidence -- people in Warsaw want to believe that "although Andropov is dead, his policy will be continued by the new Soviet leadership because there is no alternative to that policy."

GWIAZDA INTERVIEWED ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR

LD111433 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] A trade protocol with the GDR -- Anna Andrzejewska talks to Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The protocol was signed today at 1100 in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

[Begin recording] [Andrzejewska] Mr Minister, what are the provisions of the protocol signed a little while ago? Are there perhaps some changes that are advantageous for us?

[Gwiazda] The protocol provides for an increase of trade compared with last year of more than 6.5 percent. As a result of the negotiations we have agreed on a level of trade, under all headings, at Z121 Billion. This means that this year trade will be more than 6.5 percent higher compared with last year.

[Andrzejewska] Does this mean more imports?

[Gwiazda] This also means that there will be greater imports. In 1984 we will buy in the GDR the traditional imports: machine tools, farming and textile machines, and machines for the food industry. Important for domestic industry supplies will be the purchase in the GDR of a wide range of chemical raw materials, artificial leather, and other light industry items. On the other hand, as supplies for agriculture potassium fertilizers will be delivered.

[Andrzejewska] And consumer goods?

[Gwiazda] The GDR is traditionally an important supplier of consumer goods.

[Andrzejewska] Somehow, Mr Minister, one is not aware of that.

[Gwiazda] That is because these supplies could not regarded exclusively as a supplement to our market, but important enought to bring about a definite improvement in it. Thus in the GDR we will buy motorcycles and mopeds, carpets, runners, curtains, lingerie, and hosiery, as well as the so-called "white technology" -- freezers, washing machine, various household goods, and radio sets. An important item will pharmaceuticals, and there will be many other smaller items.

[Andrzejewska] Does the protocol say anything about coproduction?

[Gwiazda] For both export and import, so-called coproduction items are envisaged. This means coproduction supplies for industries, as well as specialist supplies.

[Andrzejewska] Mr Minister, people are saying that the GDR is buying less coal from us. Is this bothering us? At the moment we have no problem with the sale of coal in the world, but the GDR used to be such a close customer and therefore immensely important.

[Gwiazda] I do not think this is much of a problem. Anyway, when it comes to the value of this coal, in connection with the restructuring of its export the value has more or less remained at the same level as in the past few years. Consequently the supplies of coal are reciprocated, as in 1983 and 1982, by supplies of raw materials. And this is most important for us. As for quantity, it is true the GDR used to be one of our larger customers. Just now we are exporting somewhat over 600,000 metric tons of coal to the GDR.

[Andrzejewska] I just wanted to ask you about the balance of payments.

[Gwiazda] I think it is no secret that we ended last year with an adverse balance of payments amounting to $130 million.

[Andrzejewska] Considering our possibilities, is that not a lot?

[Gwiazda] Of course, considering the scale of our trade with the GDR this is quite a considerable figure.

[Andrzejewska] And what is the GDR doing about it? Are any demands being made?

[Gwiazda] For this year we have agreed on a partial reduction of the balance and at the end of the current year it ought to amount to R60-70 million. [end recording]

OLSZOWSKI, LOPATKA RECEIVE PAPAL NUNCIO

LD101943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the papal nuncio for special missions and head of the team of the Apostolic See for permanent working contacts with the Polish Government.

The most important international issues were discussed. The need to intensify efforts to maintain and consolidate peace was noted. It was stressed that constant development of relations between Poland and the Apostolic See also serve this purpose.

Archbishop Luigi Poggi was also received by Minister Professor Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs. The subject of their talks was the relations between the state and the Church in Poland.

WESTERN MEDIA'S 'MOCKING PICTURE OF POLAND'

LD131841 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 13 Feb 84

["'Image of Poland' -- by PAP editor" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 12 Feb (PAP) -- Those, who gladly preach the need for "full information" and "objective view", but are driven by unfriendliness towards Poland, often deform truth with the aim of providing their nations, readers or listeners with a rather mocking picture of Poland.

What is more, though insensitive to all the dreadful things happening right at home, at their neighbours, allies, and especially at the most reactionary and fascism-oriented antipeople dictatorships which they protect, they tend to raise ado about what is a marginal phenomenon in Poland.

The image of Poland as pictured by Western press, radio and television over the last few years provides numerous examples of such hypocrisy and double measure of things, and of propaganda interpretation guided by egoistical, anti-communist interests. However, recent history has shown that attempts to picture an image corresponding to the wishes of its authors and their political inspirators, an image which is removed from any reality, and in this case from the Polish reality, must end in a failure.

One can notice a change in the attitudes of all those who visit Poland, and later, after the return to their home countries, speak on Polish matters. Their views tend to become more objective, and contain signs of understanding of Poland's complex situation, and an appreciation for the efforts Poles take for the sake of an improvement. One feels compelled to revise the image which one arrives in Poland, after one sees things from near, and experiences them personally, as if by touching them, in a way.

Revised views are beginning to dominate now, and Warsaw's having become more and more frequented by important foreign personages, especially from states where the image of Poland is shaped by unfriendly propaganda centres, is very symptomatic, and makes a good omen for Poland's interests.

There has emerged a new kind of juxtaposition: What Western press has so far pictured, and would be glad to keep picturing, is confronted with the outcome of a visit to Poland, with what is closer to truth, and what could not possibly be achieved without a physical contact with Polish realities, personal observation and talks with Poles.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI ATTEND 13 FEB SEJM SESSION

Summary of Proceedings

LD140005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1820 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Please listen to a report on today's Sejm session.

[Reporter] The session was opened, in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski and with press and diplomatic benches full, by Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa who at the outset paid homage to the deceased leader of the Soviet Union. The speaker said:

[Begin Gucwa recording] Yuriy Andropov was a highly valued contemporary politician. His wholly selfless work as an outstanding party and state aktivist was aimed at strengthening the socialist community and ensuring security in the world. Poland will preserve Yuriy Andropov in its memory as the tested friend of our country. We bid farewell to Yuriy Andropov in the conviction that his policy of peace and international cooperation, and the bonds between the Polish Peoples Republic and the USSR which were strengthened under his leadership, the bonds of friendship and alliance, will continue to develop and be enriched with new content. Let us pay the homage to his memory with a minute's silence. [end recording]

[Reporter] As the first item on the agenda, the floor was given to Deputy Henryk Stawski who on behalf of the extraordinary commission presented the draft laws on extending the Sejm's office and on electoral regulations to people's councils.

The Sejm approved the constitutional law on extending the office of our parliament with four abstentions. It also passed, with five abstentions, the law on electoral regulations to people's councils.

Next the Sejm heard the government report on current foreign policy issues.

After debate the Sejm passed a resolution in which it confirmed the correctness of the fundamental and unchanging principles of our foreign policy. The Sejm addressed an appeal to all the social forces in Poland and to the whole nation to act in the joint front opposing all attempts to take advantage of our internal difficulties in the political imperialist game, conducted against our state and against the whole socialist community. The traditional role and place of Poland in Europe and in the world makes it essential for it to participate in the all-European dialogue for detente and international cooperation.

As for the next item of the agenda the Sejm passed a resolution in which it fully supported the stance expressed in the Supreme Soviet resolution of 29 December last year on the international situation and on the foreign policy of the Soviet state.

Next, Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz of the Catholic Association presented a report by the Foreign Affairs and Legislative Work Commissions about the draft law on functions of consuls of the PPR.

Finally, a report by the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility was presented by its chairman, Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki. He stressed the unusual character of this matter, the matter of constitutional responsibility of the former chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz and three former deputy premiers: Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Pyka. The matter concerns key problems of the functioning of the state in the seventies with conclusions which go far beyond this period. The materials presented prove that the guilt of concrete persons, in concrete situations, was considerable. They show nonobservance of the regulations of the PPR Constitution, this highest ranking legal act whose implementation in full is the fundamental duty of all organs and all the citizens. The Sejm passed a resolution making Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk constitutionally responsible, and dropping the investigation into cases of constitutional responsibility of Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka. Deputies Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki and Sygmunt Surowiec were selected for the prosecution.

The chamber then adopted a resolution closing the Sejm session at about 1820.

Constitutional Bills Approved

LD131455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] A discussion followed Deputy Stafski's presentation of a report from the extraordinary committee on the draft constitution bills concerning the extension of the Sejm term of office and electoral regulation for people's councils. Deputy Stanislaw Galecki took the floor on behalf of the PZPR. He said that the electoral regulation in its present shape had been prepared with the broad participation of the community. Alterations are aimed in one direction: to strengthen the socialist state and to further democratize its structures. For the future election of councillors, its contains aspirations to select representatives from all strata who are able to make full use of the contents contained in the bill on people's councils and self-management. The draft electoral regulation is the result of sociopolitical transformations taking place in Poland which themselves transpire from the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the entire process of socialist renewal. Deputies, who are members of the PZPR, will vote for the proposed drafts of both bills. They will also actively participate in the election campaign for people's councils, said Deputy Stanislaw Galecki in conclusion.

The ZSL, said Deputy Jerzy Mastalerczyk, is for the approval of the bill on electoral regulations for people's councils. At the same time it considers it necessary to popularize within the entire community the principles and contents of the new regulation together with the bill on people's councils and territorial self-management.

Deputy Zbigniew Kledecki, from the Kalisz constituency, said that electoral regulations should, on the one hand, meet awakened social aspirations halfway and, on the other hand, should ensure the interests of the state. Electoral regulation should be a visible step forward toward democratization of life in the country, consolidation of stabilizing processes, and the ideal of national accord. While expressing his approval for the ways of selecting candidates for councillors, the speaker also critically assessed the electoral regulations, among others, the way of placing candidates on the electoral register.

Deputy Edmund Skoczylas stressed that the draft electoral regulations for people's councils fully includes and develops the constitutional principles of electoral law. It also contains many new solutions concerning the present electoral regulation now in force. He stressed that the approval of the new regulations will have essential influence on the shape of the future electoral system, which will create further premises for its democratization.

Voting took place after the discussion. The Sejm approved the constitutional bill on extending the Sejm term of office with four abstentions. The bill on electoral regulations for people's councils was approved with five abstentions. Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski is now speaking in the Sejm.

Foreign Policy Debated

LD131833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Good morning. Here is the Sejm studio. After concluding the debate on Polish foreign policy, the Sejm has adopted a resolution in which it confirmed the rightness of basic and invariable principles of the Polish foreign policy aimed at preserving peace and ensuring the security of the state and the inviolability of its borders on the ground of fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact.

The Sejm declared itself for development of international activity for the cause of peace, detente, and disarmament and for restoration of an atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation in international relations. The Sejm expressed deep concern over the increase of international tension caused by collusion and the militaristic course of the American Administration.

In a subsequent point on the agenda, the Sejm adopted a resolution giving full support to the stand expressed in the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 29 December last year on the international situation and to the foreign policy of the Soviet state. The Sejm shared the view on the international situation included in the analysis, and underlined with approval and solidarity the Soviet will to continue the policy of peace and cooperation between states and supported constructive proposals aiming at achieving these tasks.

Subsequently, Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz presented a report by the Commissions for Foreign Affairs and Legislative Works on the government draft law on functions of consuls of the PPR. The draft, he said, updates functions of consuls according to modern law and international practice and at the same time brings more efficiency to their activities. A consul has a duty to develop friendly relations and cooperation between Poland and the receiving state. A consul will inform on aims and principles of Polish foreign policy and internal policy and on the state of Polish economy, science, and culture. He will also act to tighten bonds between Poland and Polonian (Poles living abroad). At the same time the proposed law defines assistance that may be given to Polish citizens abroad and what they may require from the Polish consular service.

In the next point on the agenda, the Sejm adopted a law giving the name of Georgi Dmitrov to the higher agriculture and education college in Siedlce. The draft law concerning this matter was presented by Deputy Franciszek Teklinski.

At present, Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki is presenting a report by the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility on a deputy's motion concerning the choice of prosecutors.

Moves Against Former Officials

LD132203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Here is the Sejm studio. The passing of a resolution on the ending of the autumn session has ended the Sejm deliberations.

A report by the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility was presented to the Sejm by its chairman, Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki. After his speech, the Sejm passed resolutions on: calling Piotr Jaroszewicz and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk to account as regards constitutional responsibility; ending proceedings in the case of calling Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Pyka to account as regards constitutional responsibility.

The chamber elected Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki and Zygmunt Surowiec as prosecutors before the state tribunal.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING

LD240021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, participating in a party accountability-election conference of the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense, stressed the significant role they play in the system of the Armed Forces in the implementation of the leadership and direction of troops. The first secretary of the Central Committee pointed out the tasks facing the Polish Army in the current international and domestic situation. The conference adopted a program of action for the coming years and elected a new PZPR committee. Colonel (Zdzislaw Jadczak) was reelected first secretary.

POREBSKI DISCUSSES TRADE UNION PROBLEMS

AU131008 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Teresa Grabczynska report: "Trade Unionists Pay Attention to Every Problem -- Chairmen of All-Poland Trade Union Organizations Meet"]

[Excerpts] At their 6 February Warsaw conference, the chairman of all-Poland trade union organizations considered how to ensure the necessary status in plants and countrywide for the 4 million strong trade union organizations, how to develop partnerlike cooperation with workers self-management bodies and with representatives of economic administration, how to implement more speedily the trade union proposals and demands put forward in the Baildon foundry, and how to counter unfavorable phenomena that hinder the regeneration of trade unionism.

The conference was attended by PZPR Central Committee member Tadeusz Porebski; Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Vocational Department; Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs; and Zbigniew Salwa, chairman of the Social Consultative Commission.

S. Gabrielski discussed the current problems of the trade union movement's development.

A frank discussion, which was at times heated and critical and which lasted many hours, revolved around dozens of issues and problems that must be solved in the view of trade unionists.

Summing up the discussion, T. Porebski said, among other things, that many proposals submitted from the floor constituted valuable hints for the state authorities and the party leadership. The issues we are able to solve will be solved at once.

--I think that there are many problems that should not be solved in bits and pieces. That is why if the trade unions believe that it is necessary to change the trade union law then their proposal should be supported.

What is at issue is not to create privileges for trade unions, but to give them the necessary rights. However, this must be tied to the work on the modernization of the Labor Code and the law on workers self-management bodies. All this must be done calmly and prudently, without haste.

-- Many statements from the floor referred to trade union propaganda. Trade unionists have the guaranteed right to present their views in the mass media, but they have to be backed in this by trade union activists. It is also necessary to think about establishing a trade union publication and about supporting trade union initiatives.

-- It is also necessary to clearly state that corrections to the workers' taxation will be necessary in justified cases.

-- At the same time, criticism should be leveled at the cases of red tape and indifference cited here. This is the trade unions' and the party's common struggle for the credibility of the Polish state.

T. Porebski stressed that the many psychological and political problems raised during the conference could be solved if the work forces in plants joined the trade union organizations on a larger scale.

This is our common trade union and party concern because we want to develop trade union activities such as are not limited to the function of protection, but constitute a creative force capable of sharing in the government of the socialist state.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CRITICIZES TU I TERAZ STYLE

AU101414 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Feb 84 p 5

[Ryszard Kondrat article: "Concerning a Certain Way of Writing"]

[Text] The hallmark of good writing which wins over readers is not only description and the reporting of facts, but also compactness and a distinctive style and language used by the author. However, it is difficult to regard as good writing articles in which formal style means the same as flirting with the reader by means of sensationalist titles that have nothing to do with the article's contents or articles where ideas expressed at the beginning are only followed up by generalizations of doubtful quality.

In the weekly TU I TERAZ (No 50 of 14 December, 1983), there was an article about Petr Chaadayev by Krystyna Chojnacka entitled "A Conservative in the Service of the Revolution." After the first two sentences (even though they are equipped with question marks), the author announces that the subject will be a "conservative," an "indefatigable champion of an unchangeable hierarchy of society " who was recognized as a dangerous "revolutionary." She immediately adds that the point is not how this could happen, but above all, where.

After an introduction like this, the reader is entitled to expect an answer that will satisfy his curiosity: First -- who is, or who was, the hero of the article, and second -- on what basis is he regarded as a "conservative" and at the same time a "revolutionary."

I admit that after reading the article, my interest was aroused more by K. Chojnacka's views and the way she presents them than by the fortunes of the article's hero. For the empty words of the extensive introduction, followed by the entire article, are, in the words of the author, a "classic example" whereby the reader's attention is not concentrated on the objective facts, but instead the reader is made to preceive the facts the way the author does.

By the way, Krystyna Chojnacka is particularly consistent in this sphere. Proceeding to discuss P. Chaadayev's life, she writes that Chaadayev is relatively little known in Poland. However, before presenting him to the readers, she proclaims firmly that he was a "bold and original thinker, but a weak man," and that he was a "concentration of all the the good and bad features of a gentry intellectual in the era of Nicholas I."

I do not intend to analyze the whole of this extensive article, nor all of the author's subjective generalizations. Neither do I know on what basis she divided Chaadayev's life and creativity into stages. Therefore I am trying at least to seek confirmation of the title and an answer to the question posed by the article. Unfortunately, a reading of the text fails to supply the information needed to give an answer. Although we learn that the hero's "Philosophical Letters" helped the formation of various streams, including Slavophilism, we also learn that the "Letters" were a "sign for opposition circles." However, the paucity of facts does not prevent the author from saying that "the ideas of Chaadayev, the conservative, became a slogan for the left-wing opposition." We also learn that during Chaadayev's stay in Moscow, "there was a rapprochement with the Decembrist movement," and immediately after this that "the extent of the thinker's involvement in the ideas of gentry revolutionaries remains an open question." However, this also does not prevent the author from saying that "the fact that Chaadayev took part in the revolutionary movement is more important than the motivations that guided him." Why what the author has failed to determine is more important than the reasons behind Chaadayev's activity remains the author's secret.

Since we have failed to find confirmation of the title of the article in the account of the hero's life, perhaps we will find it in his creativity? Referring to the first philosphical letter, K. Chojnacka writes that the main problem in Chaadayev's thinking was Russia's chances of belonging to an "integrated world of humanity." And this is where the description of Chaadayev's ideas ends and the author's generalizations start, supported from time to time by extracts from Chaadayev's first letter taken out of context.

Particularly reckless in the light of generally known facts are references to Russia's culture being allegedly "based on borrowing and imitation," its "failure to take part in the historical development of the world," the impossibility of its independent development, and so on. Continuing this kind of generalization, the author omits the historical reasons behind the shaping of absolutism in tsarist Russia, social and economic conditions, class divisions, and conflicting interests between and inside classes and social strata; and tries to simplify Chaadayev's dramatic fortunes into an abstractly-conceived conflict between authority and the individual. Such a perception of the problem, and above all the reference to only one of Chaadayev's works, do not explain his complicated life and distort the main thoughts contained in his entire repertoire.

The views presented in the article suggest to the reader that Chaadayev was a tragic figure, "a lost individual deprived of tradition and continuity," an individual for whom there was nothing left but to succumb to his "own reflections," "spiritual wandering," hopelessness, and marasmus. These expressions contradict the author's earlier quotations from Herzen, especially Herzen's opinion of the first "letter" which he described as a "summons, a sign of revival."

The truth is that Chaadayev's contemporaries were shocked by his pessimistic assessment of Russia's history. However, looking back through the distance in time since that period and on the basis of Chaadayev's entire creativity, one may ask and one should ask what his reasons, intentions, and above all, forecasts were. For Chaadayev not only pronounced harsh judgement on the past and on his present time, but looked to the future as well, saying: "...We have been summoned to settle the majority of social problems, to give the finishing touches to most ideas...to give an answer to the most important questions besetting mankind."

It is to this aspect of Chaadayev's activity that Soviet researchers are drawing attention. In an extensive commentary contained in VOPROSOV FILOSOFII issue No 12/83, B.G. Khoros stresses that his creativity is connected with the subject matter of a real world with living people. B.G. Khoros writes that the search for the objective truths of the historical process led Chaadayev in various directions. One of these was the attempt to seek the social inspiration behind religious evolution and this evolution's influence on the course of history; another direction was the need for sober self-criticism as a condition for the country's development; and finally, another direction was the idea of historical youth according to which Russia is ready for a "sudden cultural start."

In a letter to Turgenev in 1835, Chaadayev forms an opinion that has had an enormous influence on future social thought in Russia. For he says that "we do not have to chase after others -- we should assess ourselves openly, understand who we are, leave aside lying, and face the truth. Then we will move forward and we will do so more quickly than others because we arrived behind them and because we have their entire experience and their entire work of the centuries, before us." Therefore, this means that Chaadayev's conception of "historical youth" contains a huge amount of optimism. For Chaadayev says in the same letter: "We have been summoned to teach Europe a countless number of things which Europe otherwise does not understand. Do not laugh: You know that is my deepest conviction. One day we will be the intellectual center of Europe just as we are its political center today, and our stormy power, based on common sense, will exceed our power today, which is based on material strength."

The author, however, fails to notice this, thus lowering Chaadayev's thoughts to the level of an invented and further unexplained "analysis of Russian dispensability."

In such a way have P. Chaadayev's concern over the fate of his fatherland and also his progressive thoughts been transformed into "spiritual wandering" and "own reflections." In addition, it is worth realizing that the article's method of creating a distance between what Chaadayev wrote and what the author writes and the method of applying the present day to 19th century texts is impermissible both in science and in writing.

Concerning Petr Chaadayev's fortunes, the author asks at the beginning of her article how, and above all where, this could have happened. Let us apply the same questions to K. Chojnacka's article. How could such an article have been published, which appears scientific at first sight but is really an insult to the scientific repertoire of the article's hero and his nation? We know the answer to the question of where this could have happened: in TU I TERAZ.

WALESA WELCOMES BRITISH INVITATION FOR AWARD

LD101420 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0927 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Lech Walesa may come to Britain in July provided he can get a guarantee from the Polish Government that he will be allowed to return home after his visit. Mr Walesa, former leader of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity and last year's Nobel Prize winner, has accepted an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dundee University. It will be conferred at a graduation ceremony at Dundee on Friday, July 13.

Mr Walesa, in a letter to the university, says he would "very much" like to be present. "I did not attend the Nobel Peace Prize award because I had no guarantee. In this case too I will not leave unless I am certain of being allowed to return," he said. He considered the award not so much the outcome of his own personal merits, "but rather as recognition for the ideas and methods employed by the trade union I had the honour of representing."

WREATH, CONDOLENCES PRESENTED AT SOVIET EMBASSY

AU131902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/2/1984 -- A floral wreath was laid on behalf of Romanian Communist Party's General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union, on Monday.

Floral wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The same day condolences at the death of Yuriy Andropov were presented at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union.

Condolences were presented on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the same time condolences were presented on behalf of certain ministries, mass and public organizations and collectives of enterprises in Bucharest.

Those attending kept a moment's silence and signed in the rememberance book.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

AU131304 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg:

On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for success in your activity at the head of the party devoted to strengthening the unity of action of the working, democratic, and progressive forces in Luxembourg, for the triumph of the cause of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU GREETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU131306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] To his Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I wish to convey to you greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, and for progress, peace, and prosperity for the friendly Iranian people.

I express my conviction that the amplification of the existing relations of cooperation between our countries will serve the interests of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, the cause of peace and international understanding, and the free and independent development of all the nations of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN TRADE UNION CHIEF

AU101758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/2/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received on February 10 Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, now on a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR).

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm and friendly greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov.

During the interview, it was stressed with satisfaction that the relations of close collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria had steadily expanded and enriched in the last few years owing to the translation into fact of the important understandings reached during the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summits. The joint wish was highlighted to further amplify and deepen those relations on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane as well as in other domains, for the benefit of both countries, of the cause of socialism and peace.

The significance was emphasized of intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience between the trade union bodies in the two countries, which is assessed to contribute to strengthening the fine relations among the working people in Romania and Bulgaria, between the two neighbour and friendly people.

Current international issues were also approached. It was stressed that firm action should be taken to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, promote the policy of detente, disarmament and peace, solve all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations, establish a climate of security, confidence and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The necessity was highlighted that the trade union organizations should intensify their efforts towards mobilizing the broad masses of working people in the struggle against the arms race, against the threat of nuclear disaster, for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other regions of our continent, for the elimination of missiles, of all nuclear weapons from Europe, for the safeguarding of peoples' major right to life, peace, free and dignified existence.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

NICOLAE MEETS PAKISTAN PRESIDENT, CONVEYS MESSAGE

AU112143 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 11/2/1984 -- The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, who is paying a visit to Islamabad. The Pakistani head of state was conveyed on the occasion warm greetings and wishes of peace and welfare for the friendly Pakistani people on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing warm thanks for the message addressed, Pakistan's president requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed warm greetings and wishes of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

President Ziaul Haq pointed to the high appreciation the Romanian head of state enjoys in Pakistan for the activity he carries on internationally in the service of world peace and collaboration, the independent development of all peoples.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, the development was highlighted of the relations between Romania and Pakistan in all fields of mutual interest, starting from the understandings reached at top level, and the two sides' resolve was expressed to expand and deepen their mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic field, more particularly in oil exploration, exploitation and refining, the expansion of the energy base, agriculture and the construction-materials industry.

DOBRIN CABLES ALBANIA ON MYSLIM PEZA DEATH

AU111645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1521 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/2/1984 -- Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, sent a condolatory telegram to the General Council of the Democratic Front of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the death of Myslim Peza, vice-president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING ENVOY

AU131905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, AGERPRES 13/2/1984 -- Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela, received Romania's ambassador on a farewell call, at the end of his mission to Venezuela. On the occasion, the Venezuelan head of state asked that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and heartfelt wishes of good health and happiness. He stressed that President Nicolae Ceausescu is a remarkable personality of the contemporary political life and was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy and expressed the wish of his country's government to further work to develop bilateral relations in all fields.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL TALKS WITH POLAND -- Bucharest AGERPRES 10/2/1984 -- The fifth session of the Romanian-Polish Cultural Collaboration Commission took place in Bucharest, over February 7-10. They reviewed during the session aspects of development of the bilateral Romanian-Polish relations in culture and education. The document signed on the occasion reiterates both parties' wish to further develop the collaboration in those domains. The Polish delegation was received by Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and had interviews with Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 10 Feb 84 AU]

LEADERS PRAISE ANDROPOV, CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO

Markovic Congratulates Chernenko

LD131454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

"Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee I send you on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself congratulations and best wishes for fresh successes in the socialist development of your country and for the prosperity of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union.

"I take this opportunity to voice our desire and readiness for the further development of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the CPSU on the basic of jointly defined principles. We are deeply convinced that such a development of relations is in the lasting interest of the peoples of the two countries and of peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress, and socialism."

Spiljaks Signs Condolence Book

LD131502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- A book of condolences was opened in the USSR Embassy in Belgrade this morning in connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, was the first to sign the book of condolences at about 1000 hours, and the same was done a little later by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"It is with a feeling of deep respect that we remember Yuriy Andropov, statesman, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, wrote in the book of condolence.

He further wrote: "The working people and citizens and all the peoples of the USSR have lost a most eminent leader and toiler, the world has lost a champion of peace and detente, and the peoples of Yugoslavia a friend whose contribution to good Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation we highly valued.

"At this sad moment, I convey to you expressions of deepest sympathy on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and myself."

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, wrote the following.

"We received the news of the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with deep regret. The death of Comrade Andropov, who devoted all his life and all his creative energies and great experience to the socialist development of Soviet society, represents a grave loss to the friendly peoples of the USSR and the Soviet party and state. We highly valued Comrade Andropov's initiatives aimed at the relaxation of tension and peace and security in the world.

"Comrade Andropov made a great personal contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, between the SFRY and the USSR, and to mutual respect and understanding."

During the morning the book of condolences was also signed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other prominent personalities of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical life.

Sundic Views Bloc Relations

LD131905 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary. Can one expect changes in East-West relations following Yuriy Andropov's death? This has been talked and written about in the West over the past few days. Milika Sundic says:

Yuriy Andropov's death continues to be the theme of numerous commentaries in the world press, especially in the West, which mainly discuss the questions of whether anything and, what, will change in East-West relations, or to be more precise, in relations between the two superpowers. The announced presence at the funeral of a large number of statesmen from the West, which was not the case when Leonid Brezhnev died, fuels such speculation, and new steps by the West regarding Moscow are hinted at, steps which could allegedly lead to the unfreezing of relations between the two antagonistic blocs.

However, the good-will statements which have been made over the past few days spell out nothing new, nothing that has not already been made known over the past months, and especially since U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles began to arrive in Western Europe. This is shown, among other things, by the cold and even suspicious reaction by Moscow to articles in the Western press about possible changes for the better in East-West relations.

Objectively speaking, there can be no changes in relations between the two blocs and the two superpowers, because if there was anyone who advocated relaxation of tension between the two blocs then this man, at least as far the East is concerned, was Yuriy Andropov. The new man at the head of the Soviet party cannot change anything in these relations, because in the present atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion there is no prospect for such a change, at least not in the near future. Moscow remains as distrustful of Reagan as it was yesterday and, on the other hand, it would be difficult to imagine that the West expects more from Andropov's successor than was possible to achieve prior to Andropov's death.

The West, and in particular Western Europe, should like relations between the two blocs to move out of a stalemate, not at the cost of renouncing the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, but while keeping the missiles in Western Europe and after ensuring the Soviets' agreement to return to the talks with the United States in Geneva. It goes without saying that this does not mean that Western Europe is glad that U.S. missiles are deployed on the old continent, but primarily that Western Europe has no alternative to the acceptance of U.S. missiles.

The presence of U.S. missiles in Western Europe is not the cause but the consequence of the state of affairs in the relations between the two superpowers, which have kept deteriorating over the past 3 years, and in this connection it should be stressed that both military blocs made the kind of moves which could only lead to a constant deterioration of relations between them. After all, it was clear as far back as 5 years ago that Pershing and cruise missiles would be deployed in Western Europe unless an agreement was reached by the end of 1983 between the United States and the Soviet Union of Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

Since the Soviet Union showed no readiness to reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles, there was no prospect that President Reagan would give up the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Since nothing new has happened in the recent period, nothing that could in any way lead to a change in the state of relations between East and West and relations between the two superpowers, it is quite obvious that nothing of the kind will happen after Yuriy Andropov's death either, at least nothing that will presuppose either side's unilateral renunciation of its well-known attitudes.

Changes can only take place if proportional concessions are made both on the American and Soviet side, and these concessions should be an expression of both superpowers' desire to sit down at the conference table. The West's reaction to Yuriy Andropov's death does not, for the time being, herald anything of the kind, while on the Soviet side there are no signs that there will be any significant changes after Andropov in Soviet foreign policy.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES FRG INTERIOR MINISTER

LD132147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, in the Konak Palace in Sarajevo today. They had a friendly conversation, in which Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part.

DOLANC RECEIVES PRC PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIAL

LD140057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Feb (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, received in Sarajevo at the Delegates' Club this evening Yu Lei, PRC vice minister of public security. The talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were also attended by Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

CULAFIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT

LD140057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Mogadishu, February 13 (TANJUG) -- The delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) have discussed in Mogadishu the development of bilateral relations and topical international questions.

The Yugoslav delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic, has been welcomed in Mogadishu by Vice-President of the ruling Somali Party (SRSP) and of the Republic Kulmie Afrah.

The talks of the two delegations, headed by Dobroslav Culafic and Kulmie Afrah, passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SPILJAK ANSWERS QUESTIONS AT LOS ANGELES LECTURE

AU101556 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] Los Angeles, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Last Friday evening [3 Feb] at the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, met with a group of our emigrants now living in that part of the United States. One of them, Drago Mladinic, a lively old man who arrived here from Dalmatia almost 50 years ago, approached Spiljak and said to him:

"I was frightened today, Mr President. I knew there would be a lot of questions asked from all sides, and I wondered what you would do.... But afterwards, when I heard the applause, I began to swell with pride, old as I am...."

A few hours before this meeting in the Biltmore, President Spiljak addressed the well-known Los Angeles World Affairs Council, before which 97 heads of state and government from various parts of the world, including President Tito, have made speeches. It is the custom of this council for the guest to answer questions after explaining the basic guidelines of his country's foreign policy and its views on the international situation. It is also the custom that the members of the audience, who are American members of the Council, ask all sorts of questions, without being particularly concerned as to whether a question could be unpleasant for the person to whom it is addressed.

"Is there any chance, Mr President," a member of the audience asked, "that you will again be elected president of Yugoslavia?"

"No," President Spiljak replied. "You know, our chief state organ is a collective one, the Presidency, which is elected every 5th year, with the constitutional limitation that nobody can be elected more than twice."

One among the several hundred members of the audience could not restrain himself, but clapped his hands at such a pithy answer, and others quickly took up the applause.

A garishly dressed lady in the front, sharp of tongue and middle-aged, asked the president president:

"Did Yugoslavia condemn the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan?"

"You know," Spiljak said, "my country very much adheres to principles in these matters. We condemned the military intervention in Afghanistan, just as we condemned the interventions in Czechoslovakia, Kampuchea, and recently in Grenada...."

The applause at this point was quicker and more spontaneous. The ice had been broken. A vivid and direct "contact" between the speaker and the audience had been established.

"You are close to the Soviet Union," the next member of the audience said. "You are sure surely also better informed about what is the matter with Andropov's health."

"We know that Andropov, unfortunately, is seriously ill and that this is not good, among other things, because it hampers the dialogue between the two superpowers at the highest level...."

"Why does not Yugoslavia have diplomatic relations with Israel, and when will it establish them?", somebody asked, and irritation could be heard in his voice.

"We had diplomatic relations with Israel until 1967," Spiljak replied. "We broke them off because Israel occupied Arab territories. We will resume them when it withdraws from them."

The applause began before Spiljak completed his sentence.

A woman's voice expressed "regret" and "concern" at the economic situation in Yugoslavia and at the shortage of certain goods.

"We also were very concerned about it, and even sad," Spiljak said. "But it is better now, much better. There is no longer any shortage of goods such as coffee, detergents, and oil. I do not want to say that we have no more economic difficulties. We have them, and we are investing all our forces to resolve them as soon as possible...."

Spiljak did not want to say here what he did not say to President Reagan, but what one of the American delegation members said to us: That he did not come to America to ask for money but to discuss cooperation that would be of mutual benefit and honorable to both sides, just as it has been in past decades, both when Yugoslavia was hard up and when it was well off.

BORBA ATTACKS FORMATION OF 'DISSIDENT' PCE

AU131430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Bogdan Decermic commentary: "Stab in the Back"]

[Text] The appearance of factional and antiparty groups in individual communist and workers parties has always been a negative phenomenon and considered an evil that should be eradicated, not stirred up. This has been a strict rule in the history of the communist and workers movement. And the separation of an antiparty group from the bosom of the legal communist party of a country (legal in the sense of its authenticity as the ideological and political representative of its own workers class) and its formation into a parallel party has as a rule been considered a destructive and therefore unacceptable and condemnable act. (For instance, at one time many "Marxist-Leninist parties" were formed under Chinese influence, but the Chinese themselves have tacitly abandoned that practice; and there have also been other examples).

The founding of a parallel communist party in the face of Spanish Communist Party [PCE], which has been in existence for 66 years, highlights the divisions within one party, but also stimulates wider discussion. In any case, the circle of reaction to the Spanish events is getting wider and wider. The LCY Central Committee Presidium yesterday officially presented its position (it was, by the way, known from the very beginning, since it has its logic and principles): "The Presidium has received reports on the congress of the newly founded communist party in Spain with regret and disapproval, assessing this event as an attempt to break up the PCE." Drawing attention to the good, friendly, and stable relations between the LCY and the PCE, as well as to their closeness of views and mutual respect, and the fact that this friendship dates back to the time of the struggle the Spanish people waged to defend the Republic from fascism, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that it will continue to develop comprehensive and substantive cooperation with the PCE.

Apart from the legitimate PCE itself, the organization of the faction into a new party has been condemned, in different formulations and in different ways, by the French Communist Party, for instance, which, according to Marchais, recognizes "only one legal PCE, the one led by Iglesias," by the Romanians, who condemn "any kind tendency which undermines the unity of other parties or attempts to form factions or parallel parties," as well as by other parties. The Japanese Communist Party is unusually sharp in its statements, and in its "remarks about the Soviet interference in PCE affairs" it sees even "double or triple betrayal," because only a month before the formation of the dissident Communist Party and before they attended this act, Soviet representatives attended and greeted the PCE congress.

Indeed, CPSU representatives as well as representatives of the parties of the socialist parties and groups attended the formation of the parallel PCE and promised it "comprehensive support." The PCE has seen Soviet support, as well as support by some camp and other parties, as a stab in the back, as open interference and intervention in its internal party life. The new party, formed with foreign support, has pretensions to eliminate the legal PCE from the political scene and to take over its banner, for it claims that it claims that it consitutes the continuity of the PCE formed in 1920.

The little group of Cominformists gathered at the so-called Bar Congress in 1974 [setting up a Communist Party of Yugoslavia] made similar assertions.

To Eurocommunists -- and others as well -- the involvement of an alien element in the internal party life of the PCE is considered not only an attack on its unity and a blow to the Spanish left in general, but also as an attempt to destroy Eurocommunism as a movement. It is believed that this time the PCE was chosen because it is going through a crisis; but objectively speaking, the target is Eurocommunism in general and its ideal, which is: an independent choice of a road to socialism in conformity with the specific characteristics prevailing in West Europe.

MAMULA PRAISES ARMY UNIT FOR OLYMPICS PREPARATION

LD091959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, visited the members of the special unit of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] on duty at the 14th Winter Olympic Games, stationed at Malo Polje on Mount Igman. During his meeting with men and officers Admiral Mamula took particular interest in the living and working conditions of the servicemen on the site, in the winter conditions, and in the work they had carried out in connection with preparations for the winter Olympics games.

On this occasion unit commander Vojislav Djurdevac briefed the federal secretary and his colleagues about the results achieved by the members of the unit in setting up and maintaining the Olympic battlefields, organizing communications, transporation, and medical facilities for competitors and spectators, and also about the work being done to maintain communications. The top leaders of the International Olympic Committee have given credit to the members of the army for their well-performed tasks, exemplary sense of responsibility, and professional skill in executing their tasks.

During his talk with members of the unit, Admiral Mamula emphasized, among other things, that this generation of servicemen, like all the postwar generations, had in practice confirmed the traditional cooperation between the [YPA] and sociopolitical communities and organizations, working people, and citizens.

In taking part in the preparations for the winter Olympic games, men and officers are making a great contribution to the success of this exceptional international sporting event. Before the eyes of the home and foreign public, members of the Army are manifesting not only exceptional labor qualities but lofty consciousness, shown in their enthusiasm and the feeling of pride that they have been entrusted with taking part in preparing for and holding the games.

Colonel General Milan Daljevic and Colonel General Ilika Radakovic, assistant federal secretaries, and Colonel General Milan Acic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, accompanied Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula and Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia Hercegonovina LC Central Committee, on the visit to the special YPA unit.